PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information. &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,809—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th June	PERSIA	7951		
16th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912		
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7903		
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898		
11th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
25th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500		

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before **9 A.M., on SATURDAY.** The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application,
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance affected covering all risks,
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6630	Etienne	6th Sep. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
ND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs, 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de, BURE Agent.
57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
SHAH AMEER	2,987	B. Piggot	10th June

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	8th June
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	23rd ,,
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	17th August
* BRITANNIA	B G Garrick	3069	28th ,,
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date		Time.	Route,—via.
LAMA	2170	Mon.	11 June	5 p.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	8 June	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 11th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomeh, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PATIALA," 2,993 tons, on or about 22nd June calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 16th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
4th June, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained,

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5834	8th June 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matoovih	6046	20th July ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck,
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf,

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	28th June 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure,
WAKASA MARU	6264	Wale		9th June
HAKATA MARU	6161	Anderson	12th June	23rd June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	Payne	26th June	7th July
TOTOMI MARU	3112		10th July	21st July

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay,

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* GENERAL	2361	Pens	15th June
REICHSTAG	2085	Koppistaetter	29th ,,
* BUNDESRATH	2089	Ulrich	13th July

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 22nd May, 1906.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS,

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	,, ,,	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	,, ,,	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	,, ,,	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	,, ,,	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

GUILTY!

GUILT Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY! of neglect.

MINIMAX
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
AS SUPPLIED TO
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size.
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.
FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"RAM BRAND"

THE best genuine Russian KEROSINE imported direct from BATOUM in Cases and Tins.

Our Ram Brand is the Best Genuine Russian Kerosine Oil now available in India.

It is imported direct from Batoum and therefore not adulterated or mixed with low quality Mineral Oils, nor is it tinned and cased in Bombay.

Our Ram Brand Oil contains no heavy parts of Crude Oil and therefore having a low specific gravity, burns with brilliant light, does not emit smoke like inferior brands and does not change colour even if kept long. It is well known throughout the whole of the Far and Near East, and is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and the ports in Zanzibar, Mombassa, Chindi and other African ports. Our Oil is also used with great success for Oil Engines.

Those who try it once never use any other Brand.

Our Oil is the CHEAPEST and BEST.

Apply to:—

Messrs. A. I. MANTACHEFF AND CO., Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
or their Godowns at Darukhana, BOMBAY.
or their Sub-agent at KARACHI.
or their Sub-agent at 336, Ravivar Peth Poona City.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE ◇ S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6
FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MONGINI BROTHERS
RECEIVE ORDERS FOR
WEDDING CAKES
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES
OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS
25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts, The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the above Company is REMOVED to NAVSARI BUILDINGS No. 2A Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

KAVASJI K. MEHTA.
Secretary.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING

AND

PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

KALBADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY,

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Next to Currency Bank,
BOMBAY

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.

TELEPHONE No. 3032.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen,

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited

---

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 172 F P BALES, DAMAGED COTTON

Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th inst, at 4 p m Standard Time, in the Jaitha No 27 of Mr Dharamsy Jetha, near Pasta Lane, Colaba, on account of the Underwriters:—

48 F P bales fine Bengal (Lambia) cotton, damaged by fire & water

27 F. P. bales fine Bengal (Lambia) cotton, damaged by water.

102 F P bales Sawda Cotton also damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of the next day.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 5th June, 1906.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London, Shanghai, Port Arthur, Kobe.
Lyons, Hongkong. Mukden. Osaka.
New York. Tientsin Tairen. Tokyo.
San Francisco. Peking. Chefoo. Nagasaki.
Honolulu. Newchang. Tieling. Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin.
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Zanzibar,
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Mombassa,
Kurrachee. Rangoon Newera Elya. Nairobi.
Steamer Point, Aden, Kandy, Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head-Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. LD. Bombay Agents:—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS Shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

REASONABLE BOARD and LODGING WANTED by YOUNG LADY, near Fort or COLABA. Reply to Box No, 215J Advt Dept "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A First-Class ENGINEER Practical Mechanic for Up Country Mill. Apply Box No, 178N., Care of this Paper.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall, Further extensions and renovations, Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bathrooms attached to each, Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Appply to the Manager.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs, 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seed, &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India, Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co. Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of:—

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom,

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.,
25, ABCHURCH LANE LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office

---

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.
Full Directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904 ISSUED FOR	£2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it n one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping, Ipoh (Perak)
Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong, Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS,
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—
BANNU
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
GUJRANWALLA
GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
JAMMOO
JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—
MEERUT
SAHARANPORE

Sind.—
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR

Biluchistan.—
QUETTA

AGENCIES.
AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHIE
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA,
Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND.	Rs. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS	42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
C. S. ADDIS Esqr, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. COLOMBO. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG.
HANKOW. KOBE. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILA. NAGASAKI. NEW YORK. PEKING.
PENANG. RANGOON. SAIGON. SAN FRANCISCO. SINGAPORE. SOURABAYA. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

McNAIR'S FAMOUS CHOUTHEA, POWDERS.

MALARIAL FEVER SPECIFIC.

CURES Malarial Fever in one single dose like Magic. A. B. Griffiths, Major, A. M. S., certifies. "In every case of Malarial Fever administered one dose of Chouthea cured. It is a most valuable medicine." Sold at one rupee per packet containing six powders V. P. P., labelled full directions.—Mrs. L. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

WANTED

TRAINED MECHANIC, English-knowing, to supervise the Workshops of this department. Must have practical knowledge of working in Wood, Iron, Copper and Brass, including small castings, use of machine-tools, screw-cutting, &c., and be able to construct from drawings. Previous Workshop experience is desirable. Permanent pensionable post will be given to a suitable man.

Apply, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected, to DIRECTOR of LAND RECORDS and AGRICULTURE, United Provinces, Lucknow.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure, Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, ZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics, Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to:

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS.
RANAGHAT, Bengal

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle	0	8
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0	6
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0	6
ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.		
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0	8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	6
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	0
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	6
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T.	0	8
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress by N. S. P. Garu	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye	0	12

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREAR	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREARS.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 62
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage

SINGLE COPY .... As 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do	3-8
Third do	2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Adertisements counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest types, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-8
Each succeeding the line	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	4
Third do	[illegible]

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the "Bombay Gazette"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs. a.
Ambrerose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Fleur, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12 8
Iberis and Vernalis per bottle	8 8
Various Odours in fancy bottles	3 8

TOILET-SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Peau de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5 0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As 14, box	2 8
Roger and Gallet's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4 : box	3 6

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

NO TONGUE CAN TELL SUFFERING

From Itching and Bleeding Eczema —Pain Terrible—Body and Face Covered with Sores—Doctors and Medicines Failed.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

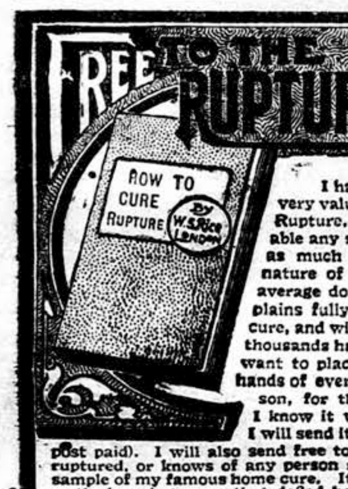
"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with itching and bleeding eczema, until I was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, and I am so grateful I want the world to know, for what helped me will help others. My body and face were covered with sores. One day it would seem to be better, and then break out again with the most terrible pain and itching. I have been sick several times, but never in my life did I experience such awful suffering as with this eczema. I had made up my mind that death was near at hand, and I longed for that time when I would be at rest. I had tried many different doctors and medicines without success, and my mother brought me the Cuticura Remedies, insisting that I try them. I began to feel better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap, and one application of Cuticura Ointment. I continued with the Soap and Ointment, and have taken four bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and consider myself well. Any person having any doubt about this wonderful cure by the Cuticura Remedies can write to my address. Mrs. Altie Etson, Bellevue, Mich."

ITCHING ECZEMA

And All Other Itching and Scaly Eruptions Cured by Cuticura.

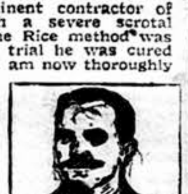
The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head, from infancy to age; all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.
Send for "How to Cure Eczema." Mailed Free.


FREE TO THE RUPTURED
HOW TO CURE RUPTURE BY W.S. RICE LONDON

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. B. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."


Mr. A. B. JONES.

"3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. L 35),
8/9, STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara, 3409 tons, Captain J M Tyrrell arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Um'a, 3492 tons, Captain R W G Lowe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1310 tons, Captain A P Logan, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo, and a number of deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 938 tons, Captain, Cutbush sailed yesterday for Karachi &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co s steamer D Balduino, 3044 tons, Captain A Cogliolo arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, 18th May, with a general cargo, and passengers.

THE steamer Dido, 3127 tons, Captain G E Pickering arrived in harbour yester day from Hull, 1st May with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Bengal, 2751 tons Captain H Dunckley, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports via Karachi, with a general cargo

THE steamer Celtic Princess 2307 tons, Captain R Humphreys, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Monsoori, 1735 tons Captain J Hannah, sailed yesterday for Jeddah &c with a general cargo and a number of deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's steamer Delhi Captain J D Andrews, R N R which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via intermediate ports brought China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Singapore—Lieut Sproster. From Colombo—Capt. Mr Biddulph, Sister F May, Sister Olive, Mr and Mrs Dinshaw, and 2 children Miss Ardeshir, Mr Lakdawala Mr R Jehangir, Mr R Pilliergorl, Mr F Smith, Mr O S Seferfer, Mr J S Kirkbride, Mr P Banaji, Mr Khadebhoy, Messrs Dawoodbhoy Mr H A Bhagwani Mr B A Bhagwan Mr M Dougath Mr Lencheile Major and Mrs E E Lloyds and 6 deck.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
4	Umta s	Lowe	Calcutta May 15
	Satara s	Tyrell	Calcutta May 21
	Dido s	Pickering	Hull May 1
	D Balduino s	Cogliolo	Gonda May 18

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Henzada s	Logan	Persian Gulf &c
	Monsoori s	Hannah	Jedah &c
	Bengal s	Dunckley	Calcutta &c
	Lama s	Cutbush	Karachi &c

The steamer Celtic Princess, Humphreys for Hamburg via Karachi, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Trentham Hall for Liverpool &c
„ Delhi for China &c
„ Kola for Persian Gulf

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia arrived in Liverpool from Bombay afternoon of the 2nd instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer, Capri, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 4th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 2nd instant.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Names.	From
1	Gregory Apear	S H Belson	Hongkong
	Khedoung	H E Stevens	Rangoon
	Zillah	F J Bartlett	Bombay
	Goodhope	J Harding	Kobe

DEPARTURES.

2	Dupleix	J Chamayon	Colombo
	Baron Fairlie	J Ullstrom	Karachi
	Palamcotta	T P Babb	Rangoon
	Maharani	P McCabe	Moulmein

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dalmatia s—2324 cwt myrabollums E Oomersey 4000 cwt bone meal E C Nanji 1000 cwt bone meal H H Sulleman and Co; 100 bales cot on Gaddum and Co; 16 bales wool M Balarya 72 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales wool D Nagji and Co

Scindia s—150 bales wool and goat hair M J Joomabhoy 30 bales wool A Mahomed and Co; 13 bales wool G Gungadas 55 bales wool The Bombay Co; 116 cwt old metal H Narayen 18 bales wool T Chimondas 188 bales wool R Ramprateb 57 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 1000 cwt linseed cakes Glade and Co; 70 bales wool B Hurbhum 43 bales twist waste A Abdool Russool 106 bales wool and goat hair H M Abba and A H Mahomed 72 bales wool C Joosub

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 75 bales himp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 88 bales cotton fly W Wolf and sons; 112 cwt cashew kernel O Valabhoy and Co; 3 pots rosa oil M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton Glade and Co

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—167 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 38 cwt condiments Merwanji Pooljaji and Sons; 40 bales hides R M Kooka; 27 bales rims M J Joomabhai and Co; 11 bales rims M H Mcmed and Co; 149 cwt Olibanum and Co 60 cwt wax D Vullibhoy and Co; 487 cut myrabollam A Khimji; 4 bundles nonides 2 cakes curtains and 11 bundles moongemots H C Balliwala; 227 cwt chutney F Nowroji; silk waste and 21 bales silk King King and Co; 117 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 29 cwt deer horns and 16 cwt gum N B Saan 4 bales carpets S Bhimji; 4 bales hides B Esmail; 40 cwt wax L Moti

Ras Isa s—50 bales hemp P Bhima; 1023 myrabollams E Oomersey

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—400 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 310 cwt olibanum C H Ahmed

Divanha s—50 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 125 cwt shark fins K N Miani; 100 bales twist M M Essabhoy

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—661 bales twist C Bomanji and Co; 1500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 800 bales C Ebrahim and Co; 600 bales Talati and Co; 100 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 850 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales M M Essabhoy

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales twist The M B Krisha, 25 bales twist F F Campbell and Co 600 bales twist N Phiroji 900 bales twist Talati and Co,

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—5 cases Chutney Kiku and Co

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Mr. R. C. Dobbs, C. I. E, will be appointed Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department, Internal Branch, when Mr. Russell leaves next month.

Major Hedley, R.E., is appointed to the Survey of India for a period of two years from October next for the purpose of reorganizing the Drawing and Litho Offices. He will probably be assisted by Lieut Thompson, R. E.

The Government of India sanctioned the establishment of a Tidal Observatory at Moulmein and its inclusion in the Indian Tidal Stations.

2nd Lieut Bennett, attached to the 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, is transferred to the 1st Battalion, 9th Garhwal Rifles.

Major-General H. Mansfield, Inspector-General Supply and Transport is granted 3 1/2 months leave out of India.

Lieut. Watling, 24th Punjabis, and Lieut. Macpherson, York and Lancaster Regiment, are appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps in the 6th Class.

Lieut. R. E. Forrester, the Black Watch, is appointed A. D.-C. to Major-General Franklyn, Commanding the 4th Division, Southern Command.

Colonel J. A. Nunn, Principal Veterinary Officer in South Africa, has been selected for appointment as Principal Veterinary Officer in India vice Colonel Mathews.

Royal Artillery postings :—

Lieutenant Dickens, No. 89 Company, R. G. A., has been appointed Subaltern, in 26th Mountain Battery.

Captain Reed and Chatterton R. G. A. have been ported to No. 22 and No. 84 Company R. G. A. respectively.

Colonel T. J. H. Wilkins, I. M. S., P. M. O. Burma Division, is transferred to Secunderabad, Division as P. M. O., vice Dobson retired.

Colonel W. O'Hara, I. M. S., is appointed P. M. O., Bangalore and Southern Brigades.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. Chatterjee, I. M. S., Madras, is appointed to officiate as P. M. O., Burma Division.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 2.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols		=
3 do. Rentes	98 3-4	=
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan		=
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66	=
SILVER—		
Spot in London	31 1-16	= —1-16
2 months hence	30 11-16	= —1-8
Spot in New York	67 1-4	= —1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·19	= —1-4
Berlin	20·51	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·85 1-4	= „
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England		= 4 per cent
3 months' sight Bank Bills		= 3 1-2 do
6 „ „		= 3 1-2 do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills		= 3 7-8 do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills		= 3 7-8 do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4	= —1 2
7 day market loans	3	= —1-4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £500,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Calcutta	420,000
Gold to do	20,000

Coffee in New York 7 5-8
New York and New Orleans. Cotton market closed owing to holidays.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Saturday, 2nd June 1906 :—

Cotton	5,573 bales,
Wheat	7,259 cwts,
Linseed	3,367 do
Rape, Ral and Mustard	4,181 do
Gingellyseed	683 do
Poppyseed	2,251 do
Groundnut	17
Castorseed	3,339 do
Rice	2,683 do
Myrabollams	379 do
Cottonseed	11,329 do
Mowraseed	5
Gram	5,052 do
Jowar	47
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, JUNE 4.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.	...	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A				1s 4 7-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.			...	1s. 4 3-8 to 11 32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	...	170
Marks	3 do.	do.	...	138 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		...	155
Shanghai	30	do	...	215
Japan	30	do.	...	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent, Tone steady.
Cash 99
1st Settlement, 20th June ... 99·15
Money Market, Tone quiet.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 24th „	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 24th „	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 29th „	6	do.

The Cotton Seeds and Wheat markets are closed to-day out of respect to the late Seth Goculdas Madhowjee.

The home markets are also closed for the Whitsuntide holidays.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 2nd June as compared with the statement of the 26th May :—

LIABILITIES.	June 2nd. Rs.	May 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	89,00,00	89,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,77,994	89, 9,557
Public Deposits at Branches	1,05,81 791	87,41,549
Other Deposits	7,29,41,377	7,43,21,035
Post Bills	18 360	19,055
Sundries	24,43,931	24 84,535
Rs.	10,95,63,426	1,083,15 741
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,13,50 401	1,29 51,063
Other authorised Securities	31,32 601	31,24,188
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,44,02 416	1,42,61,659
Loans do. do. do.	2 21,93 885	2,17,87,913
Bills discounted and purchased	2 56,52 041	2,34,76 187
Dead Stock	2,97 561	3,03,771
Stamps and Stationery	4 030	3,984
Balances with other Banks	13,84,084	16,93,908
Sundries	4,58,835	5,03,566
Cash	3,05,90,585	3,08,11,502
	10,95,66,426	10 89 15 741

H. E. Hu Wei-te, Minister at St. Peterburg, has telegraphed to Peking that Russia is projecting to send some fifty students of Lamaism to Lhassa, following the Dalai Lama who is expected shortly to start on the return journey to Tibet. The Minister thinks there is some political motive at present undisclosed.—Prince Ching reports that a large area of land in Mongolia, bordering on Kirin and Shengking provinces, where he is now inspecting, has been purchased by Russians, and the farmers are so destitute of means that it is almost impossible to redeem the land.

CHRONIC LIVER TROUBLE.

HOW IT BEGAN ; ITS TERRIBLE RESULTS ; HOW BILE BEANS CONQUERED.

Mrs. H. L. Cator, a farm teamsman's wife, of Black Hall Cottage, Fundenhall, Norwich has related to a representative of the "Norwich Mercury" a striking story of her sufferings from chronic liver complaint, and how Bile Beans restored her to perfect health.

"For many years I suffered from indigestion and biliousness" said Mrs Cator. "The bilious attacks at last got so frequent that I had them every other day. After meals I was sick and dizzy, and had such violent pains in the stomach that I used to lie on the floor writing in agony. All foods were distasteful to me ; even bread and butter would bring up sickness.

"The doctor said he thought the attacks were brought on by heart weakness, I was dreadfully weak and thin, and if I only walked a short distance from home, it was all I could do to crawl back. Even in bed my little share of sleep was broken by dreams, and in the morning I woke weary and unrefreshed.

"I tried many remedies but nothing brought me relief until I took Bile Beans. From the first the pains and sickness were less severe and as I persevered the attacks become less frequent. My appetite improved and my sleep became regular and undisturbed. About six months ago the bilious attacks ceased altogether, and since then I have not had the least sign of pain, All this I owe to Bile Beans, as, since I started taking them, I have taken no other medicine." If you suffer from any liver or stomach disorder, don't waste your money on worthless medicines ; get Bile Beans, a natural medicine that cures in a natural manner,

All chemists and medicine venders sell Bile Beans at Rs 1/- and Rs 2/4 per box, or it may be had post paid and packed free, from the Zam-Buk Co's Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta on receipt of prices Re 1/2 and Rs 2/8, per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE. Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand. Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample bottle of Bile Beans.

Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette" 5th June, 1906.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must b authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

KOHLHOFF—May 23, at Geddugoppum, Godavery District, Christopher Michael Kohlhoff, of the British Forest Department, the dearly beloved son of J C Kohlhoff, late Conservator of Forests, Cochin, suddenly, aged 25.

PENHEAROW—May 30, at Hazeldean, Mussoorie, at suddenly of peritonitis, Mabel, daughter of E Penhearow, Lahore.—

"AURUM POTABILE"

(a drink of gold)

HENSEL'S TONIC LEMONADE ESSENCE.

A cooling and refreshing blood purifier, containing iron in combination. THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL.

Rs. 2 per bottle.

"MAKROBION"

(Bouillon powder)

HENSEL'S NOURISHING SALT. Constituents :—Calcium, Magnesium, Potash, Soda, Iron, Manganese, combined with various acids.

100 doses in each packet.

A blood Producing, Nourishing and Strengthening remedy for all weaknesses in children and adults.

Re. 1 per packet.

AGENTS :—

Kemp & Co. Ld.

BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed : What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricketers in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 9·14m., 9 13a. Low water, 3-27., 3-59a.
Harwood Football League starts.

RATANSI MULJI DISPENSARY.—During May the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,832. Among them the number of new admission was 629 : classified as stated :—Bhattias, 78 ; Vanias, 88 ; Brahmins, 100 ; Lohanas, 86 ; and other castes, 277. The average daily attendance was 92.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind, permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Vol. Band, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 15 p.m. to-day.

March	Unter Die Soldaten	Fhrbach
Overture	Undauk	Storch
Selection	Romeo E Gulietta	Gounods
Valse lente	Enternelte Folie	Nozari A;a
Selection	The Spring Chicken	Monckton
Cake Walk	Laughing Water	Hagar

ACCIDENT AVERTED BY A MOTORIST.—Last Saturday, one Cooverjee Dhunjishaw Kerawalla was driving his motor-car along the Grant Road Bridge. A Parsee cyclist named Nariman Cursetjee came up and tried to cross the road in front of it. Just then a hack victoria drove up from the opposite direction. On finding himself between these two vehicles, the cyclist made a bold effort to pass out. He did so, but not before the motor-car struck the rear wheel of the bicycle. The cyclist fell. The driver of the car pluckily swerved his car to the right and pulled it up. The cyclist was not hurt. He attached no blame to the driver of the car, who was driving on the proper side of the road.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A WALL.—On Sunday a portion of a wall, which had been left standing from some demolished chawls, in Piru Lane, collapsed, and fell on three men who were sleeping near it. They were removed from the debris and were taken to the J.J. Hospital where one of them named Kala Kushal, a cooly, aged thirty years, was found to be suffering from fracture of the spine. He died in the Hospital, a couple of hours after his admission, One of the two other coolies, who suffered from the fracture of the right tibia and had injuries to his spine, is now in a dangerous condition. The third man, Nursoo Gudia, also a cooly, aged 16 years, has been discharged from the hospital. The property was owned by the Municipality.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which N. D. Desai of Navsari was charged at the instance of L. P. Bengalee with forgery and cheating. Mr. Acworth, Solicitor with Mr. Velinkar prosecuted, the accused being defended by Mr. Mazmudar., Pleader. The facts of the case have already been reported. The story of the prosecution was that on the 17th of January 1905 Messrs. D. D. Baria, wine merchants in Bombay received a letter from Navsari purporting to have been signed by the complainant and requesting the merchants to send down six bottles of brandy and six bottles of whisky to a certain person at Matheran. The firm duly executed the order and sent a bill to the complainant, who denied all knowledge of the letter. Inquiries were instituted and it was subsequently ascertained that a Parsi at Neral had taken delivery of the box, and had signed for it in the delivery book. The accused set up a defence of alibi, and said that at the time he was lying ill at Navsari The Magistrate held that the prosecution had failed to prove their case and the accused was acquitted.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. D. BALDUINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian s. s. D. Balduino, Capt. A. Cogliolo arrived yesterday morning from Europe :—

From Naples and Genoa—Sister A Bernabe, Mr F Bomonjee Mr Contractor Sister M Costanza, Sister M Eugenia, Sister E Granieri, Mr C S and Mrs Jackson, Sister Leva, Lieut-Col; and Mrs Lewis, Sister Margaret, Mr D S Mehta, Sister T Petrichi, Sister L Quirina, Mrs O'Neil, Sister M A Rendini and Sister O E Znertyh.
From Venice—Mr and Mrs A Galletti
From Port Said, Mr Chellaran, Dr N K Desai and Mr Iserdes
Form Suez—Mrs P Fani
From Aden—M J Nagle
From Napels to Hongkong—Don A Ruspoli

I am now using Iodide of Solution (Paraf-Javal) with Cypridol in "Specific" diseases of the Skin, with great benefit to my patients. (Unsolicited) D. BARCLAY, M. D. Michigan, 16 May 1904.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

Lord Elgin's Despatches.

THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COLONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 30

Papers relating to the Ceylon Pearl Fishery lease, which has created some adverse comment, have been published. These include a memorial by Ceylon inhabitants to Lord Elgin, and in commenting on it Sir Henry Blake says :—"This Colony parts with nothing by the lease, except the exclusive right to fish for pearl oysters within a specified area. The subsidiary industries mentioned are receiving consideration, and an Ordinance to secure their development was read at the last meeting of the Legislative Council. I hope that, with the assistance of the Marine Biological Department, this development may be of practical benefit in future years." Lord Elgin details the various stages of the negotiations in the course of which he quotes Mr. Lyttelton's opinion that the terms were, "so far as he could judge, conceived in the best interests of the Colony. But he was careful to state that he did not wish in any way to fetter the decision of the Council, so that it was open to the Council to accept or reject the scheme as a whole upon their opinion of its merits. The Council have since by a large majority approved the lease, and the transaction must therefore be regarded as complete."

"It may be true," he continues, "that the development of the Fishery upon a scientific system offers good prospect of a greater return in the future than has been obtained in the past, and affords at least the hope that the barren cycles which have been so common in the past will not recur to the same extent. But the operations necessary to that end are, as you are well aware, of a highly technical and experimental character, and I am very doubtful whether any machinery which could be set in motion by the Government would be suited to develop processes at once so doubtful and so delicate. In twenty years' time the Colonial Government will receive back the fishery not only intact, but in the most perfect state to which commercial enterprise and scientific methods can raise it, and in the meanwhile, a regular and substantial payment is assured upon which the Government of Ceylon can count with certainty in their financial arrangements. Twenty years are no doubt a considerable period in the lifetime of individuals ; but if within that time all the resources that science can contribute towards systematic development of the fisheries have been applied and thoroughly tested, the period will not, I think, be regarded as excessive or unfortunate in the history of a fishery which has lasted for more than two thousand years." He concludes by stating that Mr. Lyttelton came to the conclusion that the case was not one in which it was practicable to invite tenders in the open market. An offer from certain persons of substance and high standing in London was considered by the Colonial Government to afford a basis for negotiations and negotiations were accordingly initiated and carried on. The circumstances of the case did not, in Mr. Lyttelton's opinion, and in that of the Ceylon Government admit of advertisement and invitation to tender, and while the fact of the negotiations was well-known, it was impossible to publish the terms until some provisional conclusion had been attained.

MAN AND MOTORMAN.

THE IGNORANT BUYER.

SOMEONE said to me a few days ago : "We have just bought a motor, and we are quite excited about it." As is expected of one under the circumstances, I asked the proper question : "What kind ?" The lady named the kind. She was very rich and able to buy the best kind. I suppose I was not quick enough with my praises, for she said : "What do you think of them ? They are very well made, aren't they ?" I praised the way they were made. "They are very strong, aren't they ?" I praised their strength. They are rather good at climbing hills, I am told." I praised the hill-climbing capacities of any motor-car of 30-h. p. And at that seeing doubt and disappointment still in the lady's eyes, I abandoned my frail conscience and broke into loud praises of the car which she had bought. Perhaps I overdid it a little, writes Mr. Filson Young in the "Tribune" or perhaps my previous languor had recalled the criticism of more candid friends, for she added : "People say such different things I believe the—cars are rather heavy, but then you find somebody to tell you of a disadvantage in every kind of car, so one never knows what to do." But having committed myself to praise, I continued in that key, and the lady went away thinking very highly of my qualities generally, and of my knowledge of motor-cars in particular.

This is quite typical of the state of human and social knowledge about the motor-car. I do not mean to say that there is not a large and growing body of intelligent amateurs who have begun with small cars have done the work themselves, have gone through the whole mill of difficulty, and who really have a fair knowledge of what the points of a really good car are, But the large floating mass of motor buyers, who talk fluently at dinner parties about motor-cars, are in quite a different case. My friend was right : People say such different things. Chiefly the things that they say have no bearing whatever upon the true qualities of the things they are discussing. The truth is that a motor-car, being a complex thing, has points and a personality ; its points demand for their appreciation at least as much training and study as do the points of a horse ; yet since they are bought like carriages, the points of which are very simple and easily mastered, they are discussed freely and shamelessly by people entirely ignorant of them ; and there has not yet grown up a sufficient body of really intelligent amateur opinion to make the ignorant conscious of or ashamed of their ignorance. Anyone who at a country house talks about horses as freely and as ignorantly as the ordinary inhabitant of country houses will talk about motor-cars would be regarded as either not quite sane or else as one who flagrantly neglected the usages of polite society. There is a very wholesome feeling in English society, with regard to outdoor matters at any rate, that people should not talk about things they do not understand ; but this feeling has not yet extended to the subject of motor-cars. The result is a mass of loose conversation, recommendation, praise, and disparagement which causes people like my friend to exclaim in bewilderment. People say such different things !

The truth about this car which my friend had bought was that it was entirely unsuitable to her purpose. It is a very well known car, honestly made and for which a good price is charged ; it belongs to the class of cars that do not break down because of weakness or faulty construction ; it is one of the cars that will go. It is, however, built by an old-fashioned and conservative firm ; it is built on old-fashioned lines, it is heavy and clumsy ; awkward to steer, and grievously consuptive of tyres, and its lines are ugly and to the trained eye grotesque. That is my honest opinion of the car an opinion which is shared by anyone whom I know who has both the technical knowledge and the eye trained by the contemplation and comparison of many kinds of motor-car necessary to make him a competent judge ; and yet I know very well that if I were to give the name of the car the makers would not only sue me for libel, but dozens of enthusiastic owners would come forward to deny with indignation everything that I have said ; and the public, sitting in the seat of judgment would say :—These dozens of people own and use cars, and the writer of the reticle does not therefore they must know more about it than he does. And on the strength of that they would probably go and buy—cars. They would be wrong ; there are better cars in the market for the same money, but the state of the public mind about motor-cars is such that in England at any rate people must upon acquiring their knowledge in the most expensibe and laborious way—by experience. Perhaps it is a good thing it is certainly a good thing for what is appropriately named the Industry and the Industry, recognizing this fact, devotes half its energy to building or buying motor-cars and the other half to vociferous laudation of the particular kind of car which it is selling at the moment.

It is still rare to see on English roads a really smart motor-car, perfectly appointed and properly kept. There are still people who, although they would not allow in their stables a carriage painted in anything but the darkest colours will cheerfully drive about London in a canary coloured motor-car picked out with blue. There are still people who, although they would not keep a coachman with a moustache or a footman who did not sit with his arms rigidly folded, will allow themselves to be driven by a chauffeur on whose grimy hand sparkles a quasi-diamond ring, and who, while he waits for them outside a shop or a club, lolls gracefully in his seat and smokes a cigarette. This is merely an evidence of what I have been saying—that the public eye in England, among people who own motor-cars, is not yet educated any more than their minds are yet educated to know even approximately the difference between a good and a bad car. I do not mean between a car that will go and a car that will not go, or between a car given to breaking down and a car not so given ; I mean literally between a good car and a bad car—a car that runs sweetly and well and a car that runs roughly and badly, a car whose engines quietly sound the true note of perfectly-adjusted machinery, and the car from whose inwards proceeds a chorus equally quiet perhaps but composed of ill-attuned and ill-balanced notes. We have a whole class with a hereditary appreciation and eye for horses, which consequently owns the best horses in the world. There is a sense of dignity as well as a curiously shrewd appreciation of technical points in this class that makes me believe that one day the English will own the best and nicest-looking motor-cars in the world. But that time is not yet ; in the meantime they display quite a singular gift of choosing the wrong kind of motor-car, and an amazing eloquence and enthusiasm, not only in defending their choice, but in inducing their friends to come into the same boat with them.—"Tribune."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The rainfall has increased in Burma, where it has been local. The largest amounts are : Moulmein two and a half inches, Maymyo one and a half inch, and Bhamo two inches. Skies are still moderately to heavily overcast and temperature is normal or in excess. In Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal, rain has again been nearly general and has extended to Orissa. Tezpur, and Silchar report one inch, Cherrapoonjee eight inches, Chittagong one and a half inch, and Dinajpur and Balasone one inch. In North East India cloud has largely increased and skies are now heavily overcast. Rain has cooled the air considerably in the past two days. In the United Provinces skies are cleared and the air has become slightly the drier there as well as in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Central India. In all these areas temperature is normal or in light defect. An area of low pressure has appeared in the South-West Punjab and skies are becoming slightly clouded in the extreme North. In the Peninsula rain has fallen on the West Coast as far north as Karwar and a few falls have occurred in the interior of South India. The principal amounts are Trichinopoly one inch and Cochin two inches. There has been a large increase of cloud in the southern half of the Peninsula and skies are now heavily overcast. Local rain is probable in Burma and North-East India and rainfall is likely to increase in South India. Telegrams from Mauritius, Zanzibar and Seychelles announce no important change in pressure while wind is slightly above normal in Mauritius and below it in other stations. It is a somewhat unfavourable sign that the rainfall has been slight to excess in Zanzibar and to considerable excess for Mauritius and the Seychelles.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Umta, Captain R. W. G. Lowe, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, reports having encountered S. W. Gale in the Bay of Bengal thence fine weather.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Satara, Captain J. M Tyrrell, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta experienced strong wind and heavy S. W. Sea in the Bay of Bengal and fine weather and westerly wind on Malabar Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 4TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st November to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire 1st.	......	......	1	85·6	......	35	......	7·71	......
Jask	29·573	E	G	96·3	76·2	78	......	7·76	—0·05
Musca 30th	......	......	3	99·5	......	......	......	4·97	......
Aden 30th	......	......	11	94·3	......	8	......	4·33	......
Lahore	29·567	SE	4	107·9	81·3	43	......	......	—0·08
Sirsa	29·552	Calm	3	109·3	83·6	38	......	2·24	—0·07
Delhi	29·553	W	5	105·7	86·6	5	......	2·12	—0·12
Agra	29·556	SW	5	107·0	86·9	45	......	2·76	—0·01
Cawnpore	29·565	SW	4	105·9	87·3	58	......	0·78	—0·23
Allahabad	29·583	SSW	6	111·1	89·5	2	......	1·27	—0·19
Jhansi	29·622	W	7	105·5	89·7	52	......	4·30	+0·04
Jacobabad	29·518	SSW		114·2	84·1	51	......	2·41	—0·10
Karachi	29·688	W	13	105·	80·2	77	......	1·55	—0·10
Jeypore	29·645	SW	7	105·2	81·6	3	......	1·48	—0·05
Ajmere	29·657	NW	15	103·4	86·5	38	......	1·32	—0·04
Deesa	29·722	SW	22	105·6	76·4	69	......	0·37	—0·01
Ahmedabad	29·731	WSW	9	106·5	78·1	61	......	1·81	—0·56
Bhuj	29·711	WSW	23	98·1	77·0	78	......	1·64	—0·02
Jamnagar	29·731	SW	20	95·6	77·2	66	......	2·86	—·00
Dwarka	29·725	SSW	21	85·3	80·3	79	......	0·75	......
Rajkot	29·729	SW	1	105·4	75·7	87	......	...	—0·10
Bhavnagar Para.	29·736	SW	17	101·6	78·5	53	......	0·18	—0·10
Veraval	29·743	SW	16	85·6	79·3	81	......	0·42	—0·00
Neemuch	29·695	WSW	22	98·0	81·7	55	......	1·58	—0·09
Indore	29·661	NW	11	99·	79·6	59	......	0·21	—1·27
Saugor	29·741	W	8	102·4	81·6	30	......	0·79	—0·15
Jubbulpore	29·634	NW	4	105·5	8·5	29	......	3·65	—0·23
Hoshangabad	29·673	SW	6	102·	81·3	35	......	0·3	—0·22
Khandwa	29·701	WNW	13	101·	82·6	43	......	0·09	—0·17
Raipur	29·617	NNW	6	107·8	87·4	47	......	5·59	—0·31
Nagpur	29·65	SW	5	108·3	89·1	29	......	3·3	—0·7
Amraoti	29·670	W	11	105·8	82·8	43	......	0·86	—0·47
Akola	29·678	NW	17	105·2	82·9	16	......	1·23	—0·4
Surat	29·735	SSW	1	93·7	78·6	68	......	0·19	—0·20
Malegaon	29·751	W	16	103·8	76·3	49	......	0·48	—0·51
Bombay	29·772	W	9	92·6	8·4	72	......	1·19	—1·15
Poona	29·789	W	22	96·1	71·4	55	......	0·93	—0·54
Ahmednagar.	29·774	NW	10	101·9	72·6	42	......	0·24	—0·45
Aurangabad	29·754	W	25	102·0	74·7	42	......	1·81	......
Sholapur	29·743	NW	14	101·7	79·4	66	......	1·13	—0·
Ratnagiri	29·777	NNW	10	92·8	8·9	6	......	1·70	—2
Bijapur	29·753	W	13	102·4	75·2	48	......	0,97	—
Belgaum	29·771	WNW		9·3	70·	71	......	7·30	—
Mormugoa	29·782	NE	12	95·5	85·4	70	......	1·11	—
Karwar	29·7·0	N	7	91·3	83·4	70	......	0·22	—
Mangalore	29·779	ESE	6	90·9	81·9	87	......	6·50	—
Calicut	29·800	ESE	9	90·7	78·2	47	......	9·75	—
Cochin	29·83	SE	M	110·4	74·7	84	......	12·90	—
Bangalore	29·806	WSW	9	105·	72·2	64	......	4·26	—
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·681	SW	6	108·8	85·6	39	......	2·11	—0·40
Masulipatam.	29·674	SSE	11	95·	84·5	40	......	0·10	—0·41
Bellary	29·780	WNW	10	107·6	81·3	31	......	1·38	—0·32
Cuddapa	29·712	NW	M	11	87·0	56	......	2·87	—0·46
Madras	29·722	S	9	95·0	83·0	68	......	16·38	—0·10
Coimbatore	29·782	SW	9	95·4	78·7	78	......	3·98	—0·20
Trichinopoly.	29·741	W	7	103·1	77·8	78	0·24	10·76	+0·63
Nagapatam	29·705	SW	12	99·4	85·7	55	......	12·07	—3·16
Colombo	29·806	SW	10	87·5	75·5	85	......	28·79	—1·45

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular. It is above normal over a large area.

Winds are south-easterly on the Malabar Coast while they are south-westerly to north-westerly at several of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat and over the Deccan.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 5° to 7° in excess of normal in the Madras Presidency and at Mormugao, Belgaum and Bijapur and 5° in defect at Neemuch and Ahmedabad. The minimum had been 5° to 11° in excess at Cuddaph, Hyderabad. (Deccan), Nagpur, Saugor and Ajmer. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad and the lowest 69° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Ratnagiri, Bombay, Surat, Nagpur, Raipur, Saugor and Karachi.

Rain.—Cochin reports 1·82, Trichinopoly nearly an inch and Colombo, Bangalore, Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar and Cawnpore light showers,

Weather.—Winds on the Malabar Coast have shifted to south-east and weather on and off that coast appears to be squally and unsettled. Pressure along the coast from Cochin to Karwar is such as usually obtains in the monsoon weather and conditions appear to be favourable for rain there.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SOMETHING

IN ... ...

IT ... ...

You will say to our assertion that PURE WOOL is THE HOT-WEATHER MATERIAL, after you have given it a trial.

MATERIAL of
PURE WOOL keeps out the heat.
PURE WOOL absorbs more moisture than any other material before the dampness becomes apparent.
PURE WOOL prevents chills.

We are now making light-weight PURE WOOL Flannels, Serges, Worsted Coatings, etc.

Send for samples to :—

THE MANAGER,
DEPT. "4."
THE NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Company's Stock is the
Finest Manufactured and
is obtained direct at
absolutely first cost
from reliable
English
Manufacturers.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

THE COMPANY'S
WATCHES should be inspected
before deciding elsewhere.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

F. & C. OSLER,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA, LONDON, BIRMINGHAM,

UNDERTAKE ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS in all parts of India, for Towns, Palaces, Darbar Halls, Temples, Hospitals, Bungalows Complete with the Highest class plant and Materials, under Expert European Engineers.
ESTIMATES FREE.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.
9-11, MEDOWS STREET.
BOMBAY

SCHOOL BAGS

Just unpacked, New stock of superior Leather School Bags for Boys and girls, size 14 by 10 at Rs. 2-12 each.

BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS MART.
55, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
Opposite, John Robert's, BOMBAY.

BARGAINS
IN
PIANO PLAYERS.

S. ROSE & Co. have some good new and second hand PIANO PLAYERS at LOW RATES.

PIANOLAS, from Rs. 450.
AERIOLAS, from Rs. 500.
THE ANGELUS.
THE APOLLOETTE.
THE PIANOTOR.
THE PIANOTIST.

If you are unable to play the Piano, these Instruments will enable you to do so, with pleasure to yourself and your friends.

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.,

REMINGTON
TYPEWRITER

TYPEWRITER USERS KNOW that a new Remington Model means a new standard of Typewriter work. The

NEW
REMINGTON MODELS

Supply a demand for SWIFTER, EASIER, BETTER TYPEWRITING than any writing machine has ever done before.

As a result of this demand the Remington factory, the greatest Typewriter plant in the World, is now breaking all production records.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER
COMPANY,
New York, London, Paris, and Everywhere
HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA, 2 POLLOCK ST.,
CALCUTTA.
WARDEN & Co., Bombay.

THE
POONA
MAHABLESHWAR
MOTOR SERVICE.

VISITORS should kindly note that we are not running large cars to seat 9 persons and for all classes of people to sit in, but Luxurious, Small 3 Passenger Cars. Also we do not induce you to book seats at low and absurd rates and charge you Re. 1 for each 10 lbs luggage, nor do we increase our rates in June for the Down journey.

We do not wish you to spend Rs. 3 for your Breakfast on the road. We take you for Breakfast at 11-0 O'clock.

So our rates are equal to such slow motor Services.

THE POONA MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE.
264, Main Street Poona.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE
LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction as clearing and Forwarding Baggage etc.

COX & CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and addresses registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured to all parts of the world free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and
BAGGAGE received for shipment and clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of representatives and correspondents and all information in connection with Agency business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1906.

ACCURSED RACES.

MR. FREDERICK BOYLE, in the new "Monthly," has a remarkable treatise on the Accursed Races of France. As he observes, ever since Europeans became familiar with the East they have known that in almost every part of it there are certain races held accursed by the majority; but few persons at the present day are aware that in France, from time immemorial till the beginning of the last century, such unfortunates existed, not only as individuals or in small communities, but in great number, scattered over most parts of the realm, but always recognised as one people. It is not pleasant to be reminded that it was only the other day that a European country out-casted a certain section of their own community on no better ground than that prevailing among the Pariahs of this country—in truth on less. Mr. Boyle recalls the fact that when M. Francisque Michel published an account of the French outcastes in 1847, he astounded the world. Foreigners who had lived in the rural districts of France might have learned that the peasantry regarded certain neighbours or families with aversion, calling them Gabets in Brittany. Traugots in Normandy, Cagots and Capots in the South. But of these very few grasped the whole truth and, in the opinion of Mr. Boyle, had not M. Michel taken up the subject just at the time he did, when enough of the old traditions and old feeling remained to supply them with living witnesses, at this day Frenchmen might conscientiously protest that the state of things described was impossible—that the evidence unearthed applied only to the Middle Ages. Frenchmen of culture now only recognise the word "Cagot" as signifying bigot. If somewhat better informed, they think it equivalent to Cretin. But both are wrong and M. Michel's account of them goes undisputed.

A Cagot might not walk bare-footed, lest he carried infection. He was excluded from the market-place and might only make purchases, receiving the goods on the end of a stick and handing the money to the vendor in the same way. Meeting a traveller on the road the Cagot must give notice of his presence and turn into the bush until the other had passed by. He had to wear a bit of red cloth conspicuously in his clothing and for a long time a goose's foot was enjoined. The Cagots were held in public scorn to such a degree that even in their native country they were treated as aliens; never admitted to office or distinctions, or allowed even to enjoy the common rights of neighbours dwelling in the same street or the same village. They might not use the public well. They might not intermarry with Frenchmen and other social relations were forbidden. In most Communes they had their dwellings far apart. Even in church their places and their holy water basins were separate. They were condemned to vile handicrafts and their lives were wretched and abject. They were thrifty and industrious, however, and worked out their own redemption. Now and again the Church tried to help them, but only fitfully and in the Commune of Arengosse, Department des Landes, just before the Revolution, the walls of the church cracked; so the orthodox refused to let the Cagots of the village attend service, lest their accursed presence should bring them down bodily. Even after the Revolution and the Empire in few districts were they granted real equality, yet though they were condemned to vile occupations they were good looking—both men and women. Fair hair, blue eyes, white skin, tall stature, were the characteristics of the race. Taking a general survey of these unfortunates throughout the world, Mr. Boyle ranks it as being not a little strange to note how many are distinguished for good looks among the people with whom they dwell and he cites the Rodiyas of Ceylon and the Dobes of China in illustration of his point, many of both classes of people being particularly fine specimens of physical beauty and in Ceylon the fine figures of the Rodiya women are said to rouse their enervated neighbours to jealousy.

In discussing the questions how did the Cagots feel under their curse and what was their origin, Mr. Boyle does not favour M. Michel's view that the only ancestors of the Cagots were Gothic refugees who followed Charlemagne after the collapse of his Spanish expedition in 779. He believes they were smitten with leprosy, that they rose, and such as escaped massacre, were driven from the mountains which they had brought under cultivation, as outcastes pursued by hatred and calumny. This, he regards as the most probable explanation: "That a Teutonic race may preserve its characteristics of fair hair and tall stature among a Latin peasantry even for a longer time is shown by the Sette Commune on the hills north of Venice, if tradition may be accepted. These mountaineers are said to be descendants of the Cimbri who escaped after the victory of Marius. Few believe that nowadays; but they have occupied their present seat for an indefinite time and Italian savants are still at a loss to account for such a large and compact body of Germans on that spot." There is just as much doubt, and will remain so, about the origin of the one as the other. What matters most is that Cagots are no longer outcastes, that they have equal privileges now with other men of the country and they have themselves mainly to thank for the reform. Mr. Foyle's paper, on which we have but lightly touched, furnishes an excellent object lesson for the backward classes of this country. He urges that the Bhils of Central India are not held accursed, unless by extreme bigots, though they are outcastes, scorned by the meanest Hindu and were cruelly oppressed until the British Government took them under its protection. If it were possible for outcastes, only half a century ago, to secure their own recognition in France, it is possible for outcastes in India to do it to-day if the backward classes will only throw aside their indolence and press forward for their own improvement instead of waiting for others to help them.

The Wreck of the Aliens Act.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE is finding that his interference with the Aliens Act is less "technical" than he announced, as everyone recognised at the time. Mr. Claude Hay, the Member for Hoxton, has made a little discovery which is not likely to add to the popularity of the Home Secretary, especially amongst the labouring classes, even if their representatives make political capital by voicing a different opinion. The discovery is that preparations are now being made abroad to send eighty thousand Russian Jews to England this summer. The arrangements are in the hands of emigration agents at Libau and the scheme is the result of a careful study of "how to evade the mutilated Aliens Act." The work of Mr. Gladstone has rendered the Act absolutely inoperative in the case of the really undesirable visitor who is taught the tricks of the trade before shipment. Under the Act of the last Government, which was the first serious attempt to grapple with the problem, it was ordained that any vessel carrying more than twelve passengers came under the regulations for an alien immigrant ship. As soon as the present Government came into office, this rule was modified so as to free a vessel from inspection unless she carried over twenty passengers and this provided a loophole which was speedily taken advantage of by astute agents. But the most important modification was that which authorised the immigration authorities to give the benefit of the doubt to any person who described himself as a political refugee. This stipulation gave the right of free admission to any alien, however undesirable, who cared to swear that he left his country for political reasons. Eighty thousand undesirables are likely to make a considerable difference in the state of the labour market when the winter sets in and it is to be hoped the working man will see to it that Mr. Gladstone gets thrown at him the anathemas which are not undeserved for interfering with, and so making useless, so essential a measure. It will certainly not be Mr. Gladstone's fault if London does not become the home of plots, resulting in such outrages as that which shocked the world a few days since. His love for the inhabitants of Soho and Whitechapel is boundless.

Natal as a Settling Ground.

SOUTH Africa is a colony the future of which is always more or less a matter of speculation. Seeing what large numbers are constantly emigrating thence it is desirable that no trouble should be spared to enlighten discontented people at Home of South Africa's hopes and fears, lest they find that emigration has simply landed them out of the frying pan into the fire. In the "Empire Review" for May Mr. Maurice Evans writes entertainingly upon the prospects of Natal. He gives details of the sugar-growing industry in the Colony, but points out that the industry does not conduce to European settlement, it being essentially taken up by capitalist and coloured labour. In the early days of sugar-growing many more Europeans were employed. There were sugar farms and small mills scattered over the coast, and for a time they did fairly well. But dry seasons, ignorance of the best methods, extravagance, lack of sufficient capital, the competition of the bigger men, and the high prices offered for land by the Indian, have gradually weeded them out, and Natal has lost a class it could, in many respects, ill afford to spare. Much the same observations apply to tea. The rolling heights eight to twelve miles from the sea, are well adapted to the growth of the tea shrub, and a few men, aided by coloured labour and the import duty, which was 6d., and is now, under the Customs Convention, 4d. per lb., have done well at it. Few new men go into the enterprise. In olden times, say 35 years ago, a fair quantity of coffee was grown, the quality was excellent. But the pest of Ceylon, the coffee blight, made its appearance, and ruined the industry. Now the shrub is practically out of cultivation. Arrowroot of the highest quality was also then grown and exported, but the heavy fall in prices, owing to the competition of various improved corn products prevented the extension of the enterprise, and very little is now grown.

Modern Platonics.

DR. EMIL REICH's lecture on Plato to select audiences at Claridge's Hotel have, at least, the merit of uncertainty. At a recent discussion polygamy, conscription, snobbery and the suffragette, all had their turn for the edification or amusement, as one looks at it, of the latest followers of the philosopher. And henceforth Dr. Reich is likely to have a certain popularity. It was the suffragettes who did it. The worthy Herr Professor has a policy of his own as to the proper sphere in modern life of women. It is Somerset House! He is revolted at the sight of strong men copying wills and thinks it should be done by girls and young women and that the Civil Service should be recruited from the same sex. His programme is comprehensive; a good salary from fifteen to twenty-five, their retirement with half that salary saved,—and marriage. But Dr. Reich should beware. It is but one short step, no more, from Somerset House, or the Treasury or the War Office—they are all suitable for the new arrangement—to the platform. What will then become of Dr. Reich. We in our turn are revolted at the sight of a strong man wasting his valuable time lecturing on a subject which could quite well be attended to by a suffragette, when he should be spending his time digging potatoes or at some other occupation profitable to the community at large as well as to himself. It Dr. Reich wants advertisement to get larger audiences at his lectures, well here is one for him, but having given it we are entitled to ask for some consistency and that he shall promptly give up so effete an occupation as writing books and delivering lectures.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

SIR HAROLD and Lady Deane left Nathiagali on Saturday for Simla.

THE extraordinary cold weather in Japan is seriously affecting sericulture. There has been a heavy snowfall in a few of the northern districts.

A SPECIAL message from Hongkong to the "Times of Ceylon" says that owing to dear rice unrest exists in Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces; rioting is feared.

As a report has been repeated with some persistency that Solon is to be abandoned as a cantonment, it may again be said that there is no truth whatever in the rumour.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th May shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1905 of 396836 mds. with an increase of Rs. 30,339 in the earnings.

IT is hoped that Bishop Cotton School, now being rebuilt by the Punjab Government at a cost of some three lakhs, will be ready for occupation next spring. The old school buildings were burnt to the ground last summer.

THE civil station of Dharmsala, wrecked in last year's earthquake is to be rebuilt, as regards public offices and quarters, on the site of the old Cantonments. This is the lowest point on the ridge, and ample ground is available,

THE "Machinists' Monthly Journal" says that more men are killed and maimed in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, in peaceful pursuits in one year, than were killed in many of the great battles of History. Statistics for the past year show that there were killed and injured in the iron and steel mills and blast furnaces 9,000. In other mills and shops, 4,000 were sacrificed, while the coal mines swell this figure by 400, and the victims of the railroad include an additional 4,300, making up a grand total of 17,700 who were slaughtered or injured in one year. In addition to these are there thousands of cases that are not reported.

WITH reference to the arrangement which the Siamese Government are said to be making for the introduction of a gold coinage shortly, the "Bangkok Times" says:—"The pieces to be issued will be of twenty and ten ticals value respectively. The issue of gold coins will not interfere with the exchange value of the silver, which will remain legal tender to any amount as heretofore. The advantages of a gold coin are obvious, as doing away with the bulk of silver, and representing value in itself, whereas the note represents value held by the Treasury. The exact date of the issue has not been decided upon, but it will probably be within the next twelve months."

SHAREHOLDERS in Rubber Companies may be interested to hear of the existence of a concern known as the French Artificial Rubber Company, which, as its title indicates, claims to be able to produce an efficient substitute for the Para variety. The process is naturally kept secret, says the "Financier," but it is stated that tyres of this artificial rubber attached to automobiles have given good results, on the strength of which the Company has lately increased its capital to 600,000f. The Chairman of the Company is M Marti Delgado, and the latest shareholders are M. M. Edmond Veil Picart and Victor Simon. It is clearly starting operations in a small way, but results may be worth watching.

Two gentlemen in Calcutta, says, "Capital," are inviting, by means of a confidential printed circular for private circulation only, applications for shares of Rs. 100 each, in a scheme which they say possesses originality, novelty, and every possibility of financial success. The total capital they wish to take in is Rs. 50,000. As the matter appears to be urgent, the shares will be allotted in the order of application, and all monies must be paid on the first call. The object of the syndicate is to take The Indian Zadkiel round the world to cast the horoscopes of distinguished individuals for such remuneration as may be adequate. No horoscope is required to assure the shareholders of the sure and certain result which awaits this scheme.

BY the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Wace, Acting Colonial Secretary, the Colony of Ceylon is deprived of the services of one of its most experienced Civil Servants, and his loss will be specially felt at this juncture as the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Ashmore is away in England on leave and the Hon'ble Mr. F. R. Ellis, the oldest servant of the Crown, only retired from office a few weeks ago and has also gone Home. The late Mr. Wace rose from the bottom of the ladder. As Government Agent of the Central Province he occupied a seat in the Legislative Council for some years, and just at a time when his services would have been most invaluable in the Executive Council, his life has been cut short at the comparatively early age of 55. Mr. Wace's death was due to dysentery after a very brief illness.

How seriously the situation in China over the changes in the Imperial Customs Service is regarded locally can be judged by the pronouncement of Dr. Morrison, the correspondent of the "Times" and reputed to be the greatest living authority on the Far East. On May 10th he wrote:—"This is no transfer of functions, but a fundamental change in the only honest administration yet created in China, upon which are secured all the foreign loans of China, and in which the British are interested to the extent of 23 millions sterling, not counting the indemnity. In the interests of bondholders who were induced to invest money on the continuance of the present administration, a change seriously menacing their security must be met with a peremptory intimation that no change will be tolerated until Chinese foreign indebtedness has been repaid. Unless the scheme is immediately checked serious future trouble is inevitable, especially as Tieh-liang is director of the army reorganisation and his appointment is obviously made with the expectation of diverting Customs revenue to military uses."

THE shortage of labour in Indian mills and factories has frequently been commented upon, and no remedy has yet been found. The latest instances are furnished by the Government factories for the production of guns, rifles and gun-carriages. Alike at Cossipur, Ishapur and Jubbulpore, there is a dearth of native artizans, though high wages are offered, It is not every unskilled labourer who can be turned into a factory-hand where delicate machinery has to be used, and in the manufacture of arms particularly men of the indigenous artizan class are required. As these are not forthcoming locally they will have to be recruited from a distance and brought to the scene of their labour. By slow degrees colonies of skilled workmen will be created in the neighbourhood of Calcutta and at Jubbulpore and thus a regular supply of labour will be ensured. It will be an expensive procedure at the out-set, but the factories must be filled with men if a proper outturn of work is to be secured all the year round.

ON THE PALISADES.

ON the west side of the Hudson river there is a cliff, or crag of rock, all carved into queer shapes. It stretches along the riverside for twenty or thirty miles, as far as Tarrytown, or further, to the broad part, where the stream looks like a sea. The cliff rises up, as a rule very boldly, to the height of several hundred feet. The top of it (the Jersey shore) appears regular. It is like a well-laid wall along the river, with trees and one or two white wooden houses, instead of broken glass, at the top. This wall-appearance made the settlers call the crag "the Palisades."

Where the Palisades are grandest is just as high up as Yonkers. Hereabouts they are very stately, for they are all marshalled along a river a mile or more broad, which runs in a straight line past them, with a great tide. If you take a boat and row across to the Palisades their beauty makes you shiver. In the afternoon, when you are underneath them, the sun is shut away from you; and there you are, in the chill and the gloom, with the great cliff towering up, and the pinnacles and tall trees catching the sunlight at the top. Then it is very still there. You will see no one along that shore. A great eagle will go sailing out, or a hawk will drop and splash after a fish, but you will see no other living thing, except at the landing. There are schooners in the river, of course, but they keep to the New York shore to avoid being becalmed. You can lie there in your boat, in the slack water near the crag-foot, and hear nothing but the wind, the suck of the water, or the tinkle of a scrap of stone falling from the cliff face. It is like being in the wilds, in one of the desolate places, to lie there in a boat watching the eagles. Then you can row round to the landing, where there is a sort of beach of crumbled stone. You can go ashore there to a sort of a shack, where the jetty keeper lives. He sells Milwaukee beer and chew'n' tobacker and other temporal varieties. The ferry-boat only crosses twice a day, and nobody ever crosses in her except on Sundays, and she is laid up all the winter; so that he is not over-worked. When I was there the jetty-keeper was an old sailor who had been in the British navy sixty years before, and had swallowed the anchor in Colon. He had fought in the Mexican wars he had been on the trail with Bigfoot Wallace; he had shaken hands with John L. Sullivan; and he had helped to bombard Fort Sumter at the beginning of the Civil War. He used to tell all sorts of yarns.

I remember, writes John Manfield in "Manchester Guardian" that one of his yarns was about an English frigate, the Pique, or the Blonde, or the Blanche (or some other ship with a French name), the captain of which was an Honourable somebody with great ideas of discipline. I could never quite make out whether he had been aboard this ship, or whether he had been in port with her, or whether the whole story was hearsay. He used to give three versions of the tale. One of them began:—"When I was in the King's service—it was King William was King of England then—I was a royal yardman aboard the—say the Blonde. She was on the South American station." Another version ran.—"I was in Valparaiso one time. I come there in a brig from Port Madoc, under Captain Jenkins. The third version was less realistic. It used to begin.—"There was a ship in them days called the Blond. She was on the South American station. Her captain was an Honourable or else a Lord. He was a toe-the-liner, he was." The tale itself was curious, but I have not been able to prove it to be true. The one constant detail of the yarn was that the scene was Valparaiso Bay. The name of the ship is doubtful, the evidence of my friend extremely unreliable and the date of the supposed event by no means settled. The yarn was as follows (I adopt text C as the safest):—

There was a ship in them days called the Blonde. She was on the South American station. Her captain was an Honourable or else a Lord. He was a toe-the-liner, he was. He used to polish the cap-squares; that was how he begun. Then he had all his guns and carronades kept bright. You could see your face in them. Her decks were African oak. And you must know it's not an easy job to get a African oak deck to look white, No, sir, it isn't that. Even if you sand it, it still looks a sort of a pale muddy colour. Now this looks a sort of a pale muddy colour Now this Honourable Lord he was death on having his decks white. He used to work his people's irons up over them decks. He'd work them over them decks all the afternoon watch. And he was death on reefing topsails. Reefing topsails in stays, that was his lay. You never see'd that kind of play-acting He'd put his helm down and let go his topsail halliards, and he'd have his men aloft, and laid out, and the earrings passed, and the three reefs took, and the men down from aloft, and the yards hoisted, by the time it was 'let go and haul.' It was well done, too. Them topsails had a good look along the yard, like they'd been well lighted out, or there was a jim hickey of a stink raised. And the last man up got his back scratched, and the last man down got his grog stopped. They knowed how to flog in them days, too. But they were smart, all right. They'd get a line-of-battle ship under all sail every mortal rag she had in a minute and a half, And they'd shift topmasts in an hours and a half. And they'd send up topmasts and cross-topgallant yards in under five minutes. They were smart, all right; but if you wern't, you got it over the shoulders, man of war style. Now aboard the Blonde they were smartened up till they walked away from everyone. And this Honourable Lord he'd walk the quuarter deck with his watch and all. And if it wasn't done 'on the knocker,' why, he'd have it all over again. I tell you, aboard the Blonde they were sick of the sight of him. They had that ship all scraped and jimdandied, and every rope like it had been ruled, and every gun like a mirror. They were afraid of turning in at night. They were. It's a fact. They got to hate taking their hammocks from the nettings, there was such a fuss made when they stowed them in the morning.

"And while she lay at Valparaiso they were ground for fair, They were put through it like a circus. It was Shift topmasts, or Down topgallant yards, or some gummy backache or another all the whole day long. I guess that Honourable Lord thought he'd took the road with a theatre troupe. There was a Yankee frigate in Valparaiso. He used to cross yards against her. My hat, he used to grind them down against that Yankee frigate. She wasn't any slouch neither. No sir; she wasn't that. She could do her piece. But this is here Blonde she give her the turn-down.

So at last all hands had had about enough of having their old irons worked. So they turned out one night, and they got some crows and things, and they have every gun out of its carriage and dumped it into the bay. And they did the same with every carronade. and with every musket, and every pike, and every pistol, and every axe, and every cutlass. Into the bay with you, they said. That's what they said. Into the with you. Them Chilaneans 'll be glad to have you, they said.

So when the morning dawned they'd made a clear ship. Yes, sir, a clear ship. Not a weapon in her, but the officers swords and the masters speakings trumpet. There they were. Eighty ton of weapons gone through the ports. There was a gay conundrum for the Honourable Lord to crack, And what d'ye think he did?

He called all hands, and he fell in the marines, and he read the Articles of War, and he flogged the whole ship's company. And when each man was tied up the ship's company give a cheer to make him stick it out. And when each man was being flogged the crews of all the ships in port gave three groans for the. Honourable Lord. Three hollow groans. They was lying in the tiers there, you know. Moored head and stern, in with the merchant ships. And when each man was being flogged the crews all give three groans. Ugh? Yah yer! Three hollow groans. And when all hands was flogged they give three cheers. And the Yankee captain sent abroad a fishing-rod to help him get his guns up.

THE MADRID MURDERER.

COMMITS SUICIDE WHEN ARRESTED.

The Great Bull Fight.

ENGLAND UNREPRESENTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

An Anarchist, named Mateo Moral, has been arrested in a village near Madrid. He drew his revolver on the policeman who arrested him, and then committed suicide.

He has been identified as the man who threw the bomb.

The London Police repudiate the suggestions of any slackness on their part declaring that from King Alfonso's arrival at Cowes until 2nd June not a single known Anarchist crossed the Channel.

The bull-fight was the climax of the Madrid festivities. Their Majesties left after seven bulls had been despatched. All the Royalties including the Battenbergs attended, but the Prince and Princess of Wales and the British diplomats were absent.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Mateo Moral, the assassin, was twenty-eight years of age.

He was the son of a wealthy merchant of Sabadell near Barcelona, and received a liberal education in Germany and was an avowed anarchist.

The police arrested him at Torre Jom, fifteen miles from Madrid.

The state of his boots and clothes indicated that he had been tramping the whole day and night and hiding like a hunted animal till he thought himself safe to take train.

His enquiries at a way side inn in reference to the time the trains were leaving for Barcelona coupled with his ragged appearance aroused the suspicions of the inn-keeper.

A policeman was fetched and Moral started with him towards a village, a mile and a half distant from the inn, without exhibiting the least demur on his part for being taken into custody.

Suddenly pulling out a revolver from his pocket he shot the policeman dead by the road-side.

He then started across country, but the report of the shot brought out a party of villagers to the scene and a hot pursuit ensued.

Perceiving that he was nearly being overtaken he shot himself in the region of the heart and fell down dead.

The occupants of the house in Madrid from which the bomb was thrown on Thursday last have since identified the body of Mateo Moral.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT WINDSOR

Special Thanksgiving Prayers were read at the Royal Windsor Chapel yesterday morning for the miraculous escape of his Majesty King Alfonso and his bride.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra were present.

His Holiness the Pope attended a solemn Te Deum sung in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican, for the same object.

The ceremony was conducted with great pomp.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Our Imperial Diplomat.

Reported Solution of an Old Trouble.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The "Observer" states that as the result of King Edward's visit to Greece, the Cretan question will probably be settled, the Greeks replacing the International Guards and Suda Bay lapsing to Great Britain.

DISCOVERY OF BOMBS AT ANCONA.

Plot against the King of Italy.

Great excitement has been caused in Italy owing to the discovery of bombs at Ancona which King Emmanuel visits on the 24th instant.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Present Condition to Continue.

China has sent to the British Legation her written assurances that it is not proposed to change the present status of the Customs.

THE FRENCH DEFICIT.

Reduced to Seven Millions.

LONDN, JUNE 4.

The French Minister of Finance has succeeded in securing from his colleagues a reduction of the deficit to seven millions sterling.

"SPEARMINT" FOR THE GRAND PRIX.

Spearmint will compete for the grand Prix.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the English mails of the 25th ultimo left here for Bombay at 4 p. m. to-day.

INSTALLATION DAY DURBAR AT JAMKHANDI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMKHANDI, JUNE 4.

At the Installation Day Durbar, this morning, the State Karbhari gave the progress report of famine arrangements and particularly detailed the giving of the plots of land, revenue suspension orders and described the measures taken for the welfare of the subjects by all the departments.

Mr. Pendse on behalf of the subjects requested the expansion of primary education starting of river irrigation, a State Gazette, an agricultural farm and an Oriental School. The Karbhari for the State promised to give consideration to the requests.

THE NATAL RISING.

Dinizulu Proved to be the Prime Mover.

HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Information from the Natal intelligence bureau tends to show that Dinizulu is the cause of the whole native trouble.

Advices from Zululand state that four of Colonel Mackenzie's force were killed and seven wounded in an encounter with the rebels in a thickly over-grown "donga."

The Zulus lost sixty, killed.

LATER.

Colonel Mackenjee reports that the enemy thrice charged Royston's Horse through a thick bush and fighting was almost hand to hand.

Had Royston not been promptly supported the result might have been disastrous.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Probably in November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 4.

News has reached Lahore through a trustworthy channel from Kabul that it is considered in Afghanistan to be practically settled that the Amir will visit India next November.

This statement, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," is a little ahead of anything which has yet escaped from the regular official sources of information, but it is not on that account to be necessarily distrusted.

MORE PLOTTING.

Bengali Papers in Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 4.

There is absolutely no foundation for the mischievous telegram to the Calcutta papers, that the police have been enquiring for the names and numbers of newspapers subscribed to by Bengali residents of Lucknow.

The only enquiry made was one in the ordinary course of business to ascertain what vernacular newspapers were in circulation in Lucknow.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Government Grant Increased.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 4.

The Government of India have decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to make an annual recurring grant of Rs. 2,46,000 from Imperial funds in aid of European and Eurasian education in India with effect from the current financial year. The amount will be adjusted by an addition in each case to the fixed assignment under the Provincial settlement. As regards the application of these grant, the Goverment of India think that the expenditure would be most profitably utilised for the following objects:—(a) Improvement in the pay and prospects of teachers, (b) enhancement of grants made in aid of equipment and maintenance of schools, and (c) the provision of scholarships on a more generous scale.

RECALÇITRANT LANDHOLDERS AT RAMPUR BASHACH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

In my telegram yesterday it was stated that Mr. Iremonger D. S. P. had hurried out to assist Mr. Coldstream in the Rampur Bashach where he has been sent to collect revenue and settle disputes with some recalcitrant subjects. It now appears that Mr. Iremonger has not left but is in readiness and will proceed to join Mr. Coldstream with 100 policemen if matters are not satisfactorily settled.

EXAMINATIONS IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

New Rules for Rewards.

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

New rules are published regarding examinations of Military Officers in Indian languages and from 1st January next rewards will be as follows :—

Higher Standard, Persian, 500 rupees ; Arabic Rs. 800 with certificates from presiding examiners High proficiency in Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Uriya. Rs. 1,000 each ; Persian and Arabic Rs. 2,000, each, with cirtificates from presiding examiners.

Degree of honour in Urdu, Hindi and Bengali Rs. 2,000 each, Persian Rs. 4,000, and Arabic Rs. 5,000 with a diploma from the Government of India.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

Inspects the Matheran Railway Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 4.

General Sir Archibald Hunter accompanied by his staff returned to Poona by motor from Mahableshwar this morning and left by the eleven o'clock train for Matheran to inspect the Pioneers who are constructing the railway line. The General will proceed from there to Simla direct where he is expected on the 6th instant.

A MAIL TONGA LOOTED NEAR POONA.

Serious Assault Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 4.

News has been received in Poona that a mail tonga running between Poona and Junner has been looted by robbers yesterday. Contractor Karkeen of Khed despatched a man mentioning that a mail tonga had been looted bags and carried away, and the driver, syce and three native passengers seriously assaulted. The tonga left Poona on Sunday night nine and should have reached Khed at 1-30 in the morning. Khed is 25 miles away from Poona. The robbery occurred about 2 or 3 miles beyond Khed. Mr. Green, District Superintendent of Police and Mr. Captain, Superintendent of Post Offices, have gone down to investigate the matter.

The Burma telegraphic lines are now right and the traffic normal.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Semi-finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The semi-finals were played this afternoon at Annandale. The first tie was between the 12th Lancers, comprising of Major Crawley, Captains Hobson and Milvain and Mr. Reynard, against the Viceregal team, consisting of Captains Ross, Majors Fielding and Adam and Lord Francis Scott.

The Lancers scored in the first chukker one goal, one subsidiary, in the second chukker two goals, in third chukker three goals ; in fourth chukker two goals two subsidiaries ; in fifth chukker one goal; total nine goals, three subsidiaries. The Viceregal team scored one subsidiary in the fourth chukker.

The second tie was between the 17th Lancers, (Major Nickalls, Captains Garden and Fisher and Mr. Nutting), against the Slashers (Captains Lukis, 9th Hodson's Horse, Captain Black-Hawkins, 4th Hussars, Mr. Thorne, the Royal Sussex and Mr. Olliphant, 12th Lancers.) The Lancers scored in the first chukker one goal two subsidiaries ; second chukker, one goal two subsidiaries, third chukker, one goal, fourth chukker, one goal, fifth chukker two goals, two subsidiaries, total six goals, six subsidiaries. The Slashers did not score In both games the play was very onesided, the losing sides being outplayed throughout.

The Finals between the 12th and 17th Lancers will be played as Wednesday next when the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of will be "At Home."

The Viceroy and the Ladies Elliot were present and the Viceroy's band played during the evening. Capt. Rivers-Bulkeley was unable to play, but is much better and no bones broken.

THE ETON DINNER AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

At the Eton dinner to be held at Viceregal Lodge, this evening, there will be present the Viceroy, Earl Richards, Colonel Adam, Mr. Dundas, Colonel Thorahill, Mr. Fell, Major Bicknell, Major Davis, Major Nickalls, Major Marker, Major Baird, Mr. Talbot, Capt Leighton, Capt Bulkeley, Captain Livingstone-Learmouth, Captain Milvain, Mr. S. H. Charrington, Lord Francis Scott, Mr. Miles, Mr. Muir, Mr. H. V. S. Charrington, Mr. Young and Mr Allen.

THE COMING POONA MOTOR TRIALS.

Lord Lamington's Patronage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 4.

The Poona motor-car trials for the Aga Khan Challenge Cup will take place on 30th July next. The run will be from Satara and back, 142 miles. The cars are to run direct to Satara without halting en route and back again to Poona in same rear. A run of 71 miles each way will be a fair test of the capabilities of the cars and of the efficiency of amateur drivers.

Lord Lamington has given his patronage and a Committee has been appointed, namely Colonel Grantham as President, Colonel Stanley, Pallson, Mr. Simcox, Mr. Combi, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Aga Shah Rookhshah.

The conditions of the trials have been altered sufficiently to make all those commercially interested in cars to enter in the name of amateurs who alone will be permitted to drive.

THE ADVANCING MONSOON.

Favourable Report from Malabar.

EFFECT ON SHIPPING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

Meteorological reports from the South-East Trades region were received in Simla this morning as follows :—

Telegrams from Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Seychelles show that no important change in pressure has occurred, while the wind was slightly above normal at Mauritius and below it at the other stations. It is a somewhat unfavourable sign that rainfall has been in slight excess at Zanzibar and in considerable excess at Mauritius and the Seychelles.

To-day's Indian reports show that rain has become somewhat heavier on the Malabar Coast which is a favourable indication as the skies there are now heavily clouded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 30.

Almost all the steamers which have arrived during the past few days have experienced unfavourable weather. The 'Cheshire," was about 21 hours late owing to a heavy head wind, almost all the way. The Captain states that this was the worst monsoon he has experienced.

The "Istria" arrived yesterday from Hong-Kong, on her way to Marseilles. One of the officers of this ship stated that the passage from Singapore to Colombo was done in eight days, at an average of 8 knots per hour. The weather was extremely unfavourable A south-west wind and high seas were experienced. The P. & O. mail steamer "India," from Australia, arrived up to time to-day, but has a rough voyage after leaving Fremantle. An officer of the collier "Kenley," which came in yesterday from Cardiff, said that the "Kenley" encountered a big southerly swell between Aden and Colombo. There was plenty of rain, and the winds were blowing from the North-east and South-west. The M.M. steamer "Australien," which arrived to-day from Bombay, was also a few hours late. This is attributed to bad weather. The "Umloti," which arrived to-day from Beira, was a day late.

Local experts seem to be hopelessly out of reckoning this year—if the truth must be said, they were little more fortunate last year with regard to the monsoon. Officially it was announced that the South-West really came on the 7th instant when the wind was settling. But practical Colombo, with whom no South-West is sacred without lightning, thunder and rain, looked on askance. The right of appeal in such cases was always held to be to the Colombo fishermen, and they decide that the monsoon proper set in last night! Without in any way pretending to differentiate between the setting in of the monsoon, the monsoon proper, and the burst of the monsoon, it may be stated that these fishermen set out at dead of night for their deep-sea fishing. They reach the fishing grounds at noon the following day. These fishing grounds are said to be a hundred to a hundred and fifty miles away. Last night the men had scarcely gone one third of the distance when they were met by the typical monsoon winds and they returned ashore—to proclaim the news.

So much for "authorities," who are born to that dignity. According to the weather reports, however, the horizontal movement of the air in Colombo to-day and yesterday, ·326 and ·350, have been the greatest for the whole month, and yesterday, too, the rains, which had kept away for nearly a week, restarted. Whether the "burst" is still coming or has come had best be left to individual fancy.

R. I. M. S. DUFFERIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The Royal Indian Marine ship Dufferin is to convey a Battalion of British Infantry from Alexandria to Malta on her outward voyage from Southampton and will in consequence arrive at Bombay on 28th June instead of on 19th as previously arranged.

THE FAR EAST.

CHANGES IN THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Formation of the New Commission.

THE FLOODS IN HUNAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, MAY 11.

THE Imperial Edict appointing special High Commissioners for the Maritime Customs has come as a surprise in its present form, although for a long time past it has been an open secret that the Chinese Government had a step of the kind in contemplation. When the news was published in the Settlement yesterday, it caused a flutter of excitement in the minds of those who saw in the Edict but another expression of the presumed determination of the Chinese to rid themselves of foreign control : notably our friends in the Customs service began to speculate upon the possible amenities of direct Chinese supervision and of the dependence of their employment and promotion upon the good will of a Chinese superior. Those who are inclined to resent the assumption of absolute independence by the Chinese officials in matters in which foreigners or foreign interests are concerned regarded the Edict as one of the many questionable results of our recent guarantee of the integrity and independence of the Empire and the renewed confidence inspired thereby in the official mind : while those who sympathise with the endeavours of the Chinese to reform their administration, and so would encourage them to be rulers in their own house, were startled nevertheless by the apparent suddeness of the decision and the absence of all reference in the Edict to the Inspector-General himself and to the hitherto unimpeachable management of Customs affairs under foreign leadership.

It is to be hoped that the fears of the pessimists as well as the apprehensions of those who sympathise with the growing spirit of independence thus exhibited are alike groundless. Sir Robert Hart, the great I.-G., has so long been regarded as the absolute ruler of the Customs service that the fact that he has ever had to take his directions from the Chinese Government has been almost over-looked by the public generally. The foreign Inspectorate-General has all along had the Tsungli Yamen, and latterly the Waiwupu, as its head ; and now a special Commission merely takes the place of that somewhat cumbrous body. To the formation of the Commission no one can object ; both the High Commissioner Tich Liang and the Vice-Commissioner Tang Shao-yi are men of note and ability, and reference to them by the foreign Inpector for the time being will probably be, if anything, easier, and meet with quicker response than reference to the notoriously dilatory Waiwupu. The fact that no mention is made in the Edict of either the Inspector-General, Sir Robert Hart, or of the Deputy-Inspector-General, Sir Robert Bredon, would go to shew that no interference with these posts is contemplated and that the internal management of the Customs service will proceed, for the present at least, on the old lines.

A radical change, from top to bottom, will have to be made in Chinese administrative methods before foreigners have any confidence in a service administered purely by Chinese officials, and such a change can only be brought about gradually. Hence, amidst all the jealous rivalry of the Powers, one may expect to see a united front shown when it comes to any attempt to interfere fundamentally with the present administration of the Customs and Postal services upon which foreigners of every nationality are so largely dependent for the smooth carrying on of their affairs throughout the Empire. The Chinese may some day be capable of managing the Customs and Postal services as efficiently as now but that day is a long way off.

SIR ERNEST SATOW.

Writing on the work of Sir Ernest Satow, the "North China Herald" says :"While it was generally understood that the retiring Minister was desirous of laying down his duties, after 45 years of strenuous work in the Consular and Diplomatic services in the Far East, the knowledge that this is really the farewell will add at once to the warmth and regret of the speeding he will receive at Shanghai."

In the long and distinguished roll of the British Ministers at Peking it has fallen to few to win and to hold more firmly the unqualified esteem of the commercial community at Shanghai, whose views necessarily on many questions are limited by their immediate interests, while the Minister at Peking must take a wider outlook. Sir Ernest Satow has the satisfaction of leaving Peking at a time when British prestige in China has largely recovered from a temporary eclipse, which was perhaps after all more apparent than real. He has guided British interests through six years of special difficulties, consequent on the enormous changes which followed the Boxer upheaval and his successful conclusion in very brief time of the negotiations with China over the Tibetan question, negotiations which had been dragging interminably at Calcutta, has won him a final laurel.

GREAT FLOODS IN HUNAN.

The last three weeks' rain in Hunan has produced a most disastrous flood, by far the worst within living memory. The whole valley of the Siang River and its tributaries is under water, the roofs of the houses alone showing above the turbid waters. In Changsha on the 28th of April the water registered over 35 feet on the gauge, and was still rising. It has doubtless continued to rise, for it has hardly ceased raining since. This is quite ten feet higher than an ordinary high flood. On the date mentioned the water was entering in at the city gates, where sampans had to be taken. All the streets outside the walls were deep in water. In many of the buildings the water was almost up to the second floor, while the inhabitants of some were living in sampans amidst their floating stock and signboards. The floor of the Custom House was just above the level of the water, but a few more inches would render even that untenable. What the damage will be it is too early to say, but relief measures on a great scale will doubtless be necessary. Up to the time of leaving the loss of life was small, but if a wind arose over such immense sheets of water, every house would be destroyed, for no Chinese house could stand waves dashing on the roof, and with the fall of the houses would come the extinction of the inhabitants, who for the most part are now crouching in little lofts. Even if some of the inhabitants possess boats or punts there is every prospect of their perishing of starvation, for the waters have been up over the land for some time, and large supplies of rice cannot have been saved. It is quite possible that most of the live stock will have perished and if so it will be long before the Siang Valley, the granary of central China recovers.

THE OUTBRAK AT THE GAOL.

The community owes a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Blenner-hassett and his gallant assistants at the Municipal Gaol here for their prompt and effective dealing with outbreak of convicts for, had the gang of desperate ruffians succeeded in breaking loose there can be no question that a very serious situation would have arisen. It is clear that the affair was not planned in a moment, but was the outcome of a careful study of opportunities. It was made in the afternoon at a time when the staff of the gaol was at its lowest, several being out with gangs of convicts on road work. There were in fact only four Europeans and some twelve Indians at most to deal with the mob of prisoners, who had weapons to their hands, in the tools used in their employment in the work shops. That a dozen desperadoes, including men like the notorious Vah Mao-mao, should be allowed the practical liberty of a tailor's workshop with its necessarily sharp instruments, under the immediate eye of a single warder, seems almost to invite a rising, and it will probably be found advisable to keep the convicts under closer restraint in future. But that the trouble having arisen, nothing could have been better managed than the measures taken to put it down. Mr. Blenner-hassett, though sorely wounded early in the fray, never lost his nerve or his sense of the necessities of the occasion, and it is due to him that the resulting bloodshed was kept within limits, and complete mastery regained even before the arrival of police reinforcements.

THE COLABA COTTON FIRE.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

THE following is the official police report regarding the fire at the Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba on Saturday":—

Information was given by one Gayadeen Chanoo, a Pardeshi watchman, at about 10-45 p.m. on Saturday night that a fire had broken out in the Colaba Press, owned by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhai, situated at Jamsetjee Bunder. The Press is 100 feet long, 25 feet wide and thirty feet high, and was stacked with 11,465 pressed bales. The Colaba Fire Brigade engine was first on the scene at 10-55 p.m. and immediately started work. The water pressure was good. In quick succession, the Fort, Babulla Tank and Byculla engines arrived on the scene and started work under their acting Chief, Mr. Weston. The entire Press was gutted with fire. The police and the fire-brigade were able to prevent the fire spreading to the adjoining press and godowns, thus saving damage which otherwise would have amounted to lakhs of rupees. There are nineteen owners having separate interests in the Colaba Press property, which is valued at about 12 1-2 lakhs. The Press itself is insured with the Atlas Fire and Marine Insurance Company for Rs. 49,000. The total damage comes to thirteen lakhs of rupees. Out of the total number of cotton destroyed only 400 bales were uninsured. The following are some of the Insurance Companies interested :—the Atlas, the Norwich, the New Zealand, the London and Lancashire, the Globe, the Palatine and others. The property was entrusted to three muccadums (1) Lukmidas Keshave (Gorukram Sadooram and twelve other owners, 9,437 bales), (2) Tricumdas Dhanji (Munji Nathoo and another, 335 bales) and (3) Vasonji Shewji (Harwandrai Surajmul and three others, 1,693 bales). the total number of bales destroyed being 11,465. The cause of the fire is not known up to the present, but enquiries are in progress.

THE TELEGRAPHISTS' SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

A GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is no doubt, that there is considerable dissatisfaction prevailing among the signallers of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, and this becomes accentuated when they compare notes with other Government employes, for while the latter have to work at more conventional hours, and are given the benefit of Sundays and Gazetted Holidays besides Saturday afternoons for relaxation, the former have to make themselves useful at all hours of the twenty-four and cannot point to any recognition by the Department of the above holidays, beyond the grant of a few "Sundays off ; " even these are subject to the caprices of a fluctuating traffic.

In a department so obviously and manifestly utilitarian one cannot reasonably expect Government to be rigid Sabbatarians but one can at least expect a paternal Department that provides house-rent and commodious quarters and other privileges, that they will afford the men some concessions as a set-off against the cheerless and mechanical drudgery which is the portion of every signaller from year's end to year's end. Holidays to him are a veritable misnomer. Government has verily demanded the pound of flesh from him, for even taking into account the breaks between duties, these duties work out at eight hours per diem and more cannot be exacted from him. Judge then of the feelings of the signalling staff when they were informed in reply to a memorial that the Government of India could not sanction the concession of retirement after 25 years effective service without the intervention of the Medical Board although they (Govt. of India) were made aware of the nature of the work and the absence of Sundays and gazetted holidays as days of rest in the Departmental Calendar for men of the First Class offices which are open day and night. In the Bombay Office they observe the Sabbath-day by giving a few offs, but they are so few and far between that they can be disregarded altogether for I can testify to men not having obtained theirs for three and four months running simply because the traffic did not allow of more men staying away.

This traffic be it known is ever on the increase, for with multiplying facilities and inducements in the shape of cheapened rates not only the merchant at the counter but even the poor ryot at his plough tail has recourse to the telegraph to give and seek information on all matters of daily life. It is the rule rather than the exception for the men of the night batches to have to face an accumulation of the whole day's traffic of such plethoric dimensions that it weighs upon them like an incubus throughout the livelong night, thus dissipating all hopes of a reasonable night's rest.

It should be patent to the Direction that there is not only a need of more wires but more men to cope with this so called "pressure". It came on so long before the Royal Visit and has lasted for so many months afterwards that evidently it has "come to stay." It is not of a seasonal or deciduous nature nor can it be safely asserted of it that it can be cleared off with less delay by the present staff and number of wires. With more men to work cheerfully and they have proved their worth on many a trying occasion,—I am sure there will be better opportunities for the granting of Sunday offs and a more generous amount of nightly rest —Yours, &c.,

WEARY WILLIE of the G. T. D.

THE OAKS AND THE DERBY.

The special telegrams to the "Asian" thus describe the two great sporting events which came at the end of last week. In the "Derby" they all got off well together, except Prince William, who was left at the post. Troutbeck made the running from Slipaway Colt, Spearmint and Picton. Black Arrow lying next and then Nulli Secundus, Beppo and Lally. This order was maintained for the first half mile, when Picton passed Troutbeck, the pair being followed down the hill by Minos, Spearmint and His Eminence. Thus they ran to Tattenham Corner where Troutbeck again assumed the lead and Lally fell back well beaten. A quarter of a mile from home Spearmint closed on the leaders and soon having them in trouble won easily by a length and a half ; two lengths between second and third, and a neck between Troutbeck and Radium, who was fourth, Nulli Secundus was last. Time 2 min. 36 4-5 secs.

Of the Oaks was wired :—Keystone II went off with the lead which she kept until the half mile, when she dropped behind leaving Snow Glory, Portland Lass and Sweet Mary to carry on the running ; a quarter of mile from home Keystone II resumed the lead and won in a common canter by three lengths, a length and a half between second and third. Isleta was last. Time 2 min 38 3-5 secs.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.

THE twenty-first annual ordinary general meeting of the above Company, was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 43, Esplanade Road, Mr. G. C. Plinston presiding.

The Directors' report which was taken as read, stated :—"The Directors have pleasure in submitting the twenty-first annual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss showing the result of the Company's operations for the year ending 28th February, 1906. The Company's stock as usual has been carefully taken by the staff of assistants, and has been verified by the Acting General Manager, allowances having been made for all goods which are considered to have depreciated in value. The amount available for distribution, including balance from last year, is Rs. 59,065-6-3, and your Directors recommend that it should be distributed as follows :—Depreciation of furniture fixtures, and workmen's tools Rs. 2,000 Dividend at Rs. 10 per share, free of income tax Rs. 40,000. Fund for equalization of dividend Rs. 5,000. Balance to be carried to next year Rs. 3,035-6-3, total Rs. 50,065-6-3. The dividend to be paid on and after Monday, the 25th June 1906."

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Robinson, the Directors' report and accounts were adopted. A dividend of Rs. 10 per share was declared. One of the Directors, Mr. G. C. Plinston, who retires by rotation was re-elected. Mr. F. L. McAfee was re-appointed Auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum.

It was proposed by Mr. Robinson and seconded by Mr. Boyce that the sum of a month's pay be distributed amongst the employes of the Company, as the General Manager may suggest and the Board approve. The proposal was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Robinson and seconded by Mr. Dinkarrao, "that the thanks of the shareholders are due to the Chairman, Directors and General Manager for their able management of the affairs of the Company for the past year." The proposal was unanimously carried. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Surrey's Notable Victories.

CRICKET LITERATURE.

GOLF: THE LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, MAY 16.

UNDOUBTEDLY the most striking feature of the cricket season, so far as it has gone, has been the succession of great victories achieved by Surrey. Hampshire has been beaten by 337 runs and Northamptonshire by an innings and 214 runs, and at the Oval Leicestershire lost by the enormous margin of an innings and 270 runs. All this seems to point to the probability that Surrey will this year make a great fight for the championship. Of course, it may be said that so far Lord Dalmeny and his collagues have, as it were only attacked the outerworks, and that their ability will not be put to a real test until they meet Lancashire. On the other hand, Leicestershire, at all events, showed last year that it is an opponent worthy of respect, and whatever may be said on this question the overwhelming victories gained can scarcely fail to give confidence to the Surrey eleven. It will be admitted, I think, that they are stronger at all points of the game at the present time than they have been for some years. The batting is good right through, and rarely has any county team been able to boast of the possession of two such amateur bowlers as N. A. Knox and J. N. Crawford.

It is difficult to understand why the manner of King's dismissal in the first innings of Leicestershire should have given rise to as much discussion as it actually has done. It appears that King struck the ball twice, which, of course, he was perfectly entitled to do for the purpose of defending his wicket, but in calling his partner and starting as though for a run he clearly infringed Law 27. I should have thought that in such circumstances there would be no need for a consultation between the umpires, and the incident is chiefly of interest as showing the great importance of ascertaining the qualifications of county umpires before their appointment. More or less novel points requiring not only a letter-perfect knowledge of the laws, but also the ability to give a prompt and unhesitating judgment are constantly arising. It is not necessarily the case that because a man happens to have been a good cricketer he is equal to the emergency. Some umpires, indeed, although themselves good cricketers, have been notoriously poor judges of the game, and utterly incompetent interpreters of the rules. Many of us remember the sensation that was caused in the cricket world some years ago when an umpire in a county match gave the batsman out for putting a displaced bail on the wicket.

Are we to see a great change in the championship list in the present season? This question is naturally suggested by the way in which Yorkshire and Lancashire, respectively first and second last year, have started their engagements. The experience of Yorkshire at Cambridge, following upon their defeat at the hands of the M. C. C. and Ground, cannot be reassuring to the county's supporters, while in their first match Lancashire could only beat Leicestershire by a single run. If there were any reasoning to be based upon cricket results, it would appear that Surrey are at all events infinitely superior to Lancashire, for they defeated Leicestershire by an innings and 270 runs. But then we know that individual results are often misleading. Judging by the way in which the competition has opened, however, there is every promise of a thoroughly interesting season.

With regard to the match between Yorkshire and Cambridge University, just referred to, much satisfaction has been caused by C. H. Eyre's success in scoring 153 runs in the first innings. In the past Eyre had failed, at Cambridge, to realise the expectations founded upon his school performances ; indeed, his average for the University last year was only 10 runs per innings. While Cambridge were doing so well against the champion county, Oxford were beating H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's Gentlemen of England eleven. The result is highly creditable to the Dark Blues, for the scratch team, if not strong throughout, included a number of capable cricketers like J. E. Raphael, F. L. Fane, R. T. Crawford, K. J. Key, C. J. Kortright, and F. B. Wilson. Perhaps the best bowling for the Gentlemen was by C. J. Kortright, who is not unique in cricket in having changed from a fast to a slow bowler without forfeiting his position in first class matches.

Some friends have invited me to express an opinion upon much of the writing that now passes for cricket literature. I decline to do it. There is such a thing as a law of libel. Moreover if I were to speak candidly on the subject, I might lay myself open to a charge of egotism, or worse—not to mention the possibility of incurring the retort discourteous. I will only remark that Lord Byron once observed that easy writing makes very hard reading. Well, very was not the adverb actually used by Byron, but, though less emphatic than the original, it will answer the purpose. It would be ungracious, however, not to acknowledge that among the literary lights of the present time there are several who have written more or less about our national game. Not that literary skill can compensate for an inadequate knowledge of cricket, any more than ability in the latter respect can make up for a lack of it in the former. I know a distinguished journalist who in his more youthful days, was called upon to write a report of a cricket match. His description of play was perfectly original. For instance he wrote in an enthusiastic strain about a batsman who scooped a ball grandly to the on.

According to Seneca, "continuity of labour deadens the soul," but it is only in comparatively recent years that literary men have not been considered to play an undignified part when joining in public sports. An eminent scholar of the past, seeing a pedantic fellow approaching when he was engaged in physical exercise, said, "Now we must desist, for a fool is coming in." That fairly indicates the opinion that was formerly held as to the propriety of learned men taking active recreation. Fortunately, things have altered for the better. I do not know what success Mr. Andrew Lang ever had at cricket, but he has written very pleasantly on the subject. Mr. J. M. Barrie is ardently fond of the game, and not only did it inspire the title of "An Edinburgh Eleven," but it is much in evidence in "Walker, London." Sir A. Conan Doyle is quite a good cricketer, and other authors who participate more or less in the game are Mr. Hesketh-Prichard, Mr. E. W. Hornung, and Mr. Frankfort Moore. By the way, unless Major Philip Trevor fibs—which I refuse to believe—Sir Conan Doyle ought to be electrocuted at the very least. In his entertaining work on "The Lighter Side of Cricket" the gallant major says that when a certain rage for playing upon words was at its height he was staying with Sir Conan, who propounded the conundrum, "Why did Albert Trott?" The answer was not at once forthcoming, but in the middle of the night the creator of Sherlock Holmes rushed into the major's room and excitedly exclaimed, "I've got him, my boy. Because he saw Jesse Hide." Oh, Sir Conan!

The "bad light" epidemic which attended the opening of the cricket season is becoming a chronic nuisance. Legitimate interruptions of the game are sufficiently irritating to the public, but instead of the cricket officials and players making an attempt to keep the nuisance within limits they apparently take a delight in its aggravation. There have been one or two instances, such as those of the M.C.C. v. Yorkshire and Surrey v. Northampton matches, in which a suspension of play was inevitable, but in the majority of cases there has been no real excuse for the players leaving the ground. The early adjournment in the Surrey v. Essex match at the Oval the other evening was wholly unjustified. At Catford yesterday in the opening of the Kent v. Yorkshire game there were two stoppages of over half an hour each, in addition to the luncheon interval, and then, "by arrangement' play ceased at six o'clock. Is it surprising that there should have been no more than two thousand spectators to witness the day's play? Compared with sunshine on a cloudless day, the light was no doubt, bad, but it was never so bad as to make the fight of the ball really difficult to follow. If the batsmen were at a little disadavantage in consequence they were not nearly so handicapped as they would have been on what is known as a sticky wicket. It is not so much a lack of consideration for the public as the nursing of batting averages and the winnings of County Championship points. The scandalous part of the proceedings at Catford was the drawing of stumps at the close of Yorkshire's innings. At the time the light was quite as good as it had been for an hour before, but the two captains had arranged to close at six o'clock and to resume half an hour earlier this morning. For what season the people who paid to witness play until 6-30, as advertised, have apparently no right to inquire.

—

At Burnham (Somerset) the other day the eighteen holes scratch medal play competition which always precedes the tournament for the ladies' championship was notable for a round of 77 by Miss May Hezlet, the Irish champion, who easily won first prize. A stiff north-easterly wind made the golf difficult, and resulted in many cards being destroyed. Miss Hezlet, however, played brilliantly. She went out in 38 (two strokes under bogey) and came home in 39, her total of 77 equalling the men's bogey score for the links. The leading returns were :

	Score.
Miss May Hezlet, Royal Portrush	77
Miss Dorothy Campbell, Musselburgh	85
Miss G. B. Sumpter, Hunstanton	85
Miss Glover, Elie	86
Mrs. Heming Johnson, Limpsfield	88
Miss Maitland, Elie	88
Miss Bertha Thampson, Beverley	88
Miss N. Evans, Woolton	90
Miss Morant, East Devon	90
Miss Waker Leigh, Foxrock	90
Miss Chambers, Wirrall	90

On playing off the tie for second prize, Miss Campbell won, with a score of 84 to Mrs. Sumpter's 86. A remarkable feature of Miss Walker Leigh's play was that, after taking 54 for the first nine holes, she came home in 36—a record homeward half for a lady on the Burnham links.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Our contemporary the "Pioneer" is usually well informed and maintains its premier status in the Indian Press on the generality of subjects but apparently Finance is not one of the subjects that incurs its serious attention, and we should surmise that the composition of the article published last week on "The Banking Situation in Bombay" had been left to the office-boy, so strongly does it savour of the school-boy essay. The very text of the article in question wanders from itself before it has well been enunciated, witness the following paragraph : There is a tendency to regard the banking situation in this country as in affect the same as that obtaining in England and to argue from the one to the other as if the parellelism held good. Such is not the case. Who would suspect from this that the Banking Situation in this country means the Organization of the Bank of Bombay ? Still, from the context, it appears that this is what our revered contemporary meant, and we have pleasure in acting as his interpreter. The article then proceeds to shew wherein the Bank of England differs from the Bank of Bombay but after careful perusal of the differences, we cannot help concluding that there is even more in the parallelism than we had realized. Here are some of the points of comparison :—

(a) The Bank of England is really managed in trust for the Commercial Community by a Board selected from men of high character and sound judgment, totally independent of the great financial institutions and banks.	(a) The Bank of Bombay does the main business of the City. It has its finger on the Commercial pulse. Its management is undertaken by the principal businessmen of the City, possessed of a commendable appreciation of their responsibilities, and "invariably unconnected with the other leading financial institutions and banks."
(b) It is rot concerned with foreign exchanges.	(b) It is not concerned with foreign exchanges.
(c) The Bank of England pays from 9 to 10 per cent. on its stock.	(c) The Bank of Bombay pays 12 per cent. on its stock.

So far the points of comparison in the "Pioneer." The italics are ours. We might add a few more on our own account, such as, that both the Bank of England and the Presidency Banks are entrusted with all the Government business and hold large balances on deposit from Government ; that both the English and Indian correlatives have the management of Savings Bank Funds ; and that they weekly (or oftener, if required) guide the Money Market by varying the Bank rate. The parallelism appears to us fairly strong. As for some of the "Pioneer's" other facts the article states that the Directors of the Bank of England are unconnected with the largest houses. We turn up a recent list of the Directors and find amongst other names the following :—

C. G. Arbuthnot. A. G. Sandeman.
H. Brooks. A. F. Wallace
C. H. Goschen. R. E. Johnston.
W. D. Hoare. C. Hambro.

—all obviously members of well-known firms in London, so that even here the distinction drawn fails. After alluding very briefly to the somewhat different conditions under which Exchange Banks and English Joint Stock Banks transact business, this instructive article continues "Monetary pressure is rarely synchronous in other countries, for it largely depends on the varying agricultural seasons. The Exchange Banks should therefore all help, by the manipulation of Bullion Government, Paper, and Council Drafts, to reinforce whatever branch is in need of assistance. They should, in fact, be far better protected against any but a very sudden drain than the Presidency Bank itself. As a matter of fact they are in the habit of running their balances far too fine. What all this has to do with a simple request from an Exchange Bank for a short loan of five lakhs on Government Securities, we cannot say ? On the whole, it appears somewhat vague and irrelevant ; and the statement that the Exchange Banks habitually "run their balances too fine" requires not only to be supported by facts, but it demands an apology, as it in effect asserts that the gentlemen responsible for the management of those, institutions habitually incur unjustifiable risks which we do not believe. We cannot spare the space to interpret or contest all the wonderful assertions in this "Pioneer" article, but we may reproduce the concluding gem : 'The Banks can help each other (as they generally do) and if the situation is general, the evil is in the Money Market, and that can best be relieved by the Presidency Bank, expanding its own operations and raising the rate of discount. In justice to the Bank, it should be recognized not mearly that the demand upon the Bank, when it does come, comes from all the other Banks, but also that the superstructure of credit is in the East much nearer its foundation of actual cash. That is to say, the danger of a run upon the reserve is far greater than in the case of a commercial panic in London, which can be generally allayed by an expansion of credit ' (The note of exclamation is ours). Perhaps the "Pioneer" will kindly explain the process 'expansion of credit." Are we to understand that "expansion of credit" means lending the Bazaar and refusing loans to customers of undoubted credit like the Exchange Banks? And we might ask how the Presidency Bank relieves the evil in the Money Market by expanding its own operations and "raising the rate of discount," Surely, raising the rate of discount is to bring about the reverse of "expanding its operations." We began by hazarding the conjecture that the office-boy had been entrusted with the construction of the "Pioneer,s" article, but on further consideration we feel we must apologize to the office-boy. (He is frequently a financier inembryo.) We think these enlightening paragraphs on the "Banking Situation" must have emanated from the authoress of the "Ladies Letter" or from the contributor of Funny Bits, and as such we trust we have not taken them too seriously. If however, it be intended that the Pioneer's deliverance is to be taken seriously, there is that within the ken of those who may be able to read between the lines which would suggest the hand of Esau and the voice of Jacob in the conundrums that have been perpetrated. We refuse to believe that the article is strictly editorial.—The "Indian Investors' Referee."

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

The Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association has forwarded an address to Government on the subject of the proposed amendment of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act. In it the Secretary points out that the community which the Association represents is the principle one likely to be affected by the contemplated change in the Act.

"The Government, he says, are apparently moved in favour of making a relaxation of the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act in this direction, by a resolution passed at the conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce held in 1905, and the change in the views held and expressed by the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce respectively in 1901, is also apparently due to this resolution.

My Committee respectfully submit that in a matter which so vitally affected the interests of the large body of Native merchants and consumers, for whose protection and safeguard the Act was mainly intended, it would have been more proper and satisfactory if there had been a proper representation of the views of the Native mercantile world also at that conference. The opinion formulated in the resolution so relied on by the Government can therefore at most be the opinion of the small body of persons who took part in the proceedings at the said conference, and not of the much larger class of people who were most concerned in and were to be most affected by the question there dealt with. My Committee confidently submit that if there had been a proper representation of interests at the conference there would have been a preponderating majority of an adverse opinion against any abrogation of the restrictions imposed by the present provisions of the Act. This will be more obvious to the Government if it is borne in mind that the different Chambers of Commerce, whose representatives were invited to be present at the said conference, are generally composed of importing firms whose interest it is to keep the Indian merchants and consumers as much in the dark as possible as to the country of origin of the imported goods.

Far from doing any good to the Indian people at large, the proposed relaxation of the existing restrictions is likely to result in mischievous and fraudulent practices, the sufferers from which will be the people of this country.

The main and only consideration upon which the conference passed the resolution which is so much relied on by the Government, and which also weighed with the Chamber of Commerce in supporting the intended change, is that the present restrictions as to marking all foreign goods with the country of origin, are calculated to divert trade from British merchants to foreign competitors. My Committee are willing to believe that it could never be the intention or desire of the Government to benefit British interests at the sacrifice and in utter disregard of the interest of the country under their rule and Government. So far the people of this country appreciate with gratefulness the benign policy of the Government in passing laws for their benefit and good, and my Committee have no doubt that when it is pointed out to the Government that the proposed change is more calculated to prevent a diversion of trade from British merchants to foreign competitors than for the good of the Indian people at all, the Government will be pleased to take no step in the direction of disturbing the present restrictions, which the experience of so many years of the working of the said Act undisputably and conclusively proves have resulted in great benefit to the people of this country. The current of trade which according to the avowed object of the proposed amendment it is intended to divert towards British merchants from foreign competitors, may at the most affect and benefit an infinitely small number of British merchants against the millions of the people of this country who would be otherwise deprived of the beneficent provisions of the existing system.

Before the passing of the present Act the Indian merchants used to labour under the disadvantage of not having any means of direct communications with the manufactures. They had to rely upon the importing firms, who really acted as intermediarie or middle-men between them and the manufacturers, and were forced to submit to their terms and rates. The one great good and blessing which this country is now enjoying under the existing restrictions is that the Indian merchants are thereby enabled to obtain the same goods on better terms and rates from the knowledge derived from the marking of the country of origin, and can therefore afford to sell the goods to the millions of Indian consumers at cheaper rates. To give a concrete instance, if goods are received here marked 'Made in Germany" through the agency of a French importing firm, the Indian merchant would know that the goods are of German manufacture and that the French firm are simply middle-men who receive for their profit the difference between the rate charged to the Indian merchant and the rate charged by the German manufacturer. This knowledge naturally directs the Indian merchant to have direct communications with the German manufacturers and is thereby in a position to get rid of the middle-men and obtain the benefit of the difference in rate above suggested, and he can thus sell the same commodity in the Indian market at so much cheaper price. On the other hand, if the goods are received here marked as made abroad or foreign made as it is now proposed, the Indian merchant would be again subjected to the mercy and terms of the middle-men, and the country in general will suffer accordingly.

My Committee do not believe that Government would require any proof of the great good and benefit which has resulted to the people of this country from the working of the present system. It has served to give the people that protection against fraudulent and malpractices which it was the fundamental object of the Act to secure. It has further resulted in securing for the Indian merchants and purchasers wares and merchandise at cheaper and more favourable rates and terms as explained above, and the disadvantages and difficulties I have noticed above, have all been now done away with, owing to the beneficent provisions of the existing restrictions, which have not only proved a great success but have also been doing great good to the people of this country for so many years past. Any abrogation of these restrictions will tend to subvert the very principles upon which the original legislation on the subject was founded and will further subject the Indian merchants and buyers to the same disadvantages and difficulties which they previously laboured under.

Under these circumstances the Committee trust that the Government will be pleasd to make no alteration in the existing restictions which have hitherto given so much satisfaction and for a change in which the Committee can see no real necessity or valid ground from the standpoint of the Indian mechants and buyers for whose protections the above restrictions have been imposed.

PARSEE GYMKHANA CRICKET FIXTURES.

The following matches have been arranged by the Parsee Gymkhana :—

†Saturday 16th June—New High School C Club
Sunday 17th June—International Cricket Club
†Saturday 23rd June Elphinstone College Gym
Sunday 24th June—Liberal (M L) C Club
*Tuesday 26th June—B B & C I Railway C C
†Saturday 30th June—Bombay Bohras C C
Sunday 1st July—Imperial Cricket Club
†Saturday 7th July—Elphinstone High School C C
Sunday 8th July—Alliance Cricket Club
†Saturday 14th July—Grand Medical College Gym
Sunday 15th July—Baronet Cricket Club
†Saturday 21st July—Fort and Prop H School C C
Sunday 22nd July Young Zoroastrian C Club
†Saturday 28th July—Wilson College Gymkhana
Sunday 29th July Liberal (Esplanade) C C
*Saturday 4th August—Bombay Gymkhana
Sunday 5th August Islam Gymkhana (a)
†Saturday 11th August—Mahomedan Cricket Club
Sunday 12th August—Sassanian C Club
Thursday 16th August— | Poona Gymkhana
Friday 17th August— |
*Thursday 23rd August—Elphinstone Cricket Club
†Saturday 25th August—St Xavier's College Gymkhana
Sunday 26th August John Bright Cricket Club
†Saturday 1st September—B B & C I Ry C C (Return)
Sunday 2nd September Baronet C Club (Return) (b)
†Saturday 8th September—Bombay Gymkhana (Return)
Sunday 9th September—Islam Gymkhana (Return)
*Thursday 13th September— } Parsee vs Presidency (c)
*Friday 14th September— }
Saturday 15th September— }
Sunday 23rd September—Independent C Club
†Saturday 29th September—Esplanade Cricket Club
Sunday 30th September—Lord Northbrooke C Club

* Holidays † Half-day Matches.

(a) Away, (b) Bombay Gymkhana ground, (c) Poona Gymkhana. All other matches will be played at home.

The Governor of Herat has presented the following report to the Amir of Afghanistan :—The behaviour of the Army is satisfactory, and there have been no cases of serious crime. The Herat Army now says its prayers five times a day, and the men are becoming pukka Mussulmans.

ROYAL LOVE MATCHES.

KINGS AND QUEENS WHO WON THEIR HEART'S DESIRE.

It is comparatively rarely that those who occupy thrones are at liberty to follow the dictates of their hearts in the important matter of marriage. They are so hide-bound by tradition, politics, the relations of their respective countries, and the limited circle from which they are at liberty to choose wives or husbands that in most cases their unions are mere marriages of convenience, or pure affairs of State, in which the least interested persons are the contracting parties themselves. The wedding in Madrid is a striking exception to this rule, for the enthusiasm and gallantry of the young King have convinced even the most sceptical that his heart is in the matter.

Without going back very far into past history, it is possible to find a good many royal matches which have proved exceptions to the general rule. Alfonso XII., father of the present King, was a case in point. His first marriage with the Princess Mercedes, the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, was almost the romance of Romeo and Juliet over again. The Queen-mother Isabella was violently opposed to the contemplated union, and in defiance of all etiquette she encouraged the family hatred which separated the relations of the two young people in her efforts to prevent the marriage. But the King's love triumphed over all obstacles, and he married Mercedes. His joy was, however, short-lived, for the young Queen died shortly afterwards, to the great sorrow of the Spanish people, among whom she was enormously popular. The love marriage of our late revered Queen Victoria is a popular story, too fresh in the memory of every Briton to require lengthy recapitulation. It is well known how Prince Albert impressed Queen Victoria almost from the first moment she saw him. "Albert," wrote the Queen to her uncle and confidant, the then Queen of the Belgians, is so handsome, so amiable. He has completely won my heart. Their married life was, as everyone knows, one of the most perfect happiness. The Czar Nicholas II. also made a love-match by marrying Princess Alix of Hesse, in the face of considerable opposition directed against the union for political reasons. No Princess was ever brought up more simply than the wife of Nicholas II. She was educated at Darmstadt in exactly the same way as a middle-class girl, preparing for the ordinary examinations at school and college just like her lowly-born school-fellows. At fourteen years of age the pocket-money which she possessed was of so modest an amount that her companions often twitted her about it.

No more perfect love-marriage was ever made than that of the Emperor of Austria, the Dean of Sovereigns, who during his long life has experienced so much sorrow that nothing but the happy companionship and devoted love of a true wife could have sustained him so long. He met Princess Elizabeth at a ball at Ischl, where he went on a visit during the presence there of the young Bavarian Princesses. Young Francis Joseph, then twenty-three years of age, waltzed with the charming Princess Elizabeth, who was but sixteen. He was so smitten with her that he devoted himself to her for the rest of the evening. At midnight, being seated with the Princess at a table, looking through books of pictures, he took up one containing illustrations of the national costumes of the inhabitants of various parts of Austria. "Those are my subjects," he said. "A word from you and you may reign over them, too." The next morning he sent Elizabeth an enormous bouquet of Alpine flowers, and a few days later, so great was his impatience, he called upon Duke Max of Bavaria, without consulting any of his Ministers, and demanded the Princess's hand in marriage. The course of true love ran very smoothly in this case, and it was not long before the Emperor and his Princess were united. On the day of the wedding he scorned the etiquette which bade him await her arrival in his capital, and sped to the frontier to be the first to welcome her as she set foot on Austrian soil.

Another royal marriage in which the heart was the sole guide to the determination of the contracting parties was that of the unfortunate German Emperor Frederick. When, for the first time, he saw the young English Princess who was destined to become his bride, she was only eleven years of age, but her prettiness and grace made such an impression upon him that he exclaimed, "What a delightful woman that little girl will be one day. Four years later he came again to England, and found his little Princess still more charming. He paid her assiduous court, and took her for frequent walks in the royal gardens. One day he broke off from a bush a sprig of gorse and gave it her as an emblem of affection. In this poetic and simple fashion were the Emperor and Empress Frederick informally betrothed. The marriage of the late King Humbert of Italy was also a love-match, though less spontaneous than some of the others we have quoted. At an early age he was enamoured of his cousin, Marguerite of Savoy, but politics ordained that he must marry an Austrian, and the choice of the Ministers fell upon a young Archduchess. The Prince resigned himself to his fate, in accordance with the wishes of the country expressed through the Cabinet. But shortly after their marriage the young Princess was killed by a terrible accident. The Prince declared he would never marry again unless it was with his cousin Marguerite, who at that time was probably the most beautiful Princess in Christendom. The Prince's will was strong, and in a little while he won over the Ministers, and married the Princess, with the happiest results for Italy and Europe.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" June 2.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt A G Sargt I M S are replaced at the disposal of the Commr-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties in the Jail Dept Bombay

Major I H Grant cantonment Magte Agra has been granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days with leave out of India in continuation for a total period of one year with effect from the 21st May

Capt F S Walker Cantonment Magistrate Nowshera has been granted leave on urgent private affairs for four months with effect from the 11th June

The Revd P J Molony a chaplain on probation is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Nagpur) ecclesiastical establishment with effect from the 9th October last

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Col J W A Morgan Inspector General Civil Veterinary Dept is granted special leave for four months with effect from the 5th July or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

Major H T Pease Principal Punjab Veterinary College Lahore is appointed to officiate as Inspector General Civil Veterinary Dept during the absence on leave of Colonel J W A Morgan

With effect from the 10th of May leave to Mr J S Chakravarti Mr C F Cowie to officiate in class IV and Mr C O Slacke to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List With effect from the 11th of May in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr F J Atkinson Mr H G H Keene to officiate in class II of Accountants General With effect from the same date Mr A W Dentith to officiate in class II instead of in class I of the Enrolled List With effect from the 14th May Mr L E Pritchard to officiate in class II Mr L J W Worgan to officiate in class III Mr O J Sykes to officiate in class IA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

The following promotions are made with effect from the 1st April vice Major Harrison promoted to the grade of Controller of Military Accounts

The undermentioned officers are confirmed in the Military Accounts Department

Capt W V Richards 95th Infantry Asst Military Accountant 3rd class from 14th April

Lieut L F G S Wylde 55th Rifles as Asst Military Accountant 3rd class from 5th April

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr G Rainy of the Indian Civil Service is appointed Under-Secretary in the Dept of Commerce and Industry with effect from the 8th May

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination from the Medical College Madras to be Asst Surgeons 4th class with effect from 31st March

Frederick George Whitbread Cecil Harcourt Marchant Septimus George Jackson Dudley Hope Joseph Nicholas John Willoughby Kenneth Ashe Percival Edward Nery William George Sandways

The approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (48 miles open) for the week ending 26th May, 1906 amounted to Rs. 4,293, being a decrease of Rs. 2,736 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January to 26th May 1906, were Rs. 72,507, being a decrease of Rs. 41,822.

A clever robbery was committed at the Bank of Madras, Colombo, on the 29th ultimo, when a Chetty was relieved of Rs. 10,000. The Chetty went to the Bank to deposit the money—all Rs. 1,000 notes. He had the money in his upper cloth whence it was snatched. The Police were informed, but the thief made good his escape.

AN ALPINE NURSERY IN ENGLAND.

Forty years ago our modest Cumberland peaks were little known as a hunting ground for the scrambler, or were passed by as quite beneath the contempt of the man who yearly tried conclusions with the Continental giants. But gradually opinion changed, for the few furtive cragsmen who had by chance, or hearsay, wandered into Wastdale came forth from amongst its rugged fells with a chastened spirit, and a glowing account of what might be found there. In the present day even, when its climbs are mapped and exhaustively written up, the climber will find that humility and respect come easily to him after a brief inspection of its possibilities.

Rock-climbing has now almost reached the point of a fine art, and has come to be as popular almost as any branch of sport, if one may judge by a glance at the various club-membership lists. Its great popularity, apart from the spice of risk which no Englishman seems to be able to do without in his search after healthful exercise, is easily understood. Rock may be climbed in almost any weather—with a modicum of prudence and care—a snow-peak may not.

Very many enthusiasts are debarred from Alpine delights by reason of a short holiday and shorter purse, and even the Englishman not so hampered thinks twice about the possibility of a week's heel-kicking in a Swiss hotel verandah, whilst his guide slouches the cobbles without, a sodden figure of melancholy. The Fells are by no means so erratic in their weather supply, and little Wastdale being within three miles of the rainiest district in all England, the man contemplating a scramble there knows what he may expect, and comes prepared for the worst. He is often agreeably disappointed.

Wastdale Head, at the north-east end of weird little Wastwater, lies snugly tucked away in a great bowl of the fells, and reminds one forcibly of Zermatt, and many another Swiss climbing centre, by reason of its position. Its peaks are hidden from view by the lesser foot-hills, the solitary exception being Great Gable, as in like manner is the Matterhorn to Zermatt. But Wastdale is in proud possession of a lake, while Zermatt can only boast a glacial stream, and its own particular odours. The Cumberland fells possess several climbing centres, but by reason of the profusion and variety of climbing it offers, Wastdale stands pre-eminent and unapproachable. A wild road of twelve miles from the coast on the west, and with no other entrance but by high and rugged passes, impossible for wheels of every description, the little dale has so far been able to resist the ubiquitous tripper in anything like numbers ; and the bona-fide cragsman has come to regard it as his exclusive property, and to love it as such, rolling a resentful eye upon all new faces. The hapless tourist who descends late upon the mangled relics of the little inn's noisy breakfast during the climbing season may be excused for thinking that he has dropped by accident into a lunatic asylum, or awakened in a strange land with an impossible tongue.

But tiny hamlet as it is, the title. "Nursery of the Alps," can scarcely be truthfully given it in respect of the quality of climbing it can provide. Did Zermatt possess but a tithe of its rock-problems, her innkeepers would by now have retired to the velvet cushion of the millionaire, instead of providing one for him. With perhaps the exception of the Chamounix Neddles, and a few of the more fearsome dolomites, few Swiss centres can in any way compare with these Cumberland crags for the need of much more than an elementary knowledge of rock-craft, extreme care in foot and hand-hold, manipulation of the rope, and nerve taxation involved. It is this very necessity that has kept these grey old rocks comparatively immune from the death-roll that mounts so terribly year by year in the Alps.

To the north-east of the dale lies Great Gable, a peak of but 3,000 feet, but possessing a variety of scrambling that no other two in the district can boast of. Its north side drops sheer to the scree-slope, a succession of great grey cliffs seamed with chimney and gully, whilst upon the south and south-west a profusion of ridges hang like buttresses propping its mighty bulk against the northern blast, and affording the novice a succession of "nuts," it will take him many a day to crack. This peak possesses another and much discussed problem in the shape of a sharp pillar of rock, resembling upon one side a gigantic violoncello, and with many a craggy route to its summit. The most obvious is an X-shaped crack which lands the climber upon a plantform with all but the last twelve feet of his climb in hand. But here comes the crux ; and the best plan for its conquest is to practise the ascent of a strong mantlepiece about five feet high and three inches broad, where the novice may try conclusions with the heartrug in lieu of a scree slope eighty feet below.

Only a couple of miles to the south of Great Gable rise the Scafell group, with Scafell Pike rearing its 3,200 feet above its neighbours, the loftiest peak in England. But it is upon Scafell Crags that the energy and resource of the climber are most drawn upon ; and it needs a sanguine temperament, and just a little more than the average amount of nerve, to gaze aloft when racing mist and drizzle envelop the great black cliffs, and calmly pick one's climb, and climb it !

Many a famous name has left its stamp on Scafell Crags. Men with a pluck and daring that dazzle the humble novice as he climbs attached by the moral support of an eighty-foot Alpine rope to a safe leader. Only last year a fresh climb was added to the Scafell menu—a climb that starts from the foot of the crags a mere crack, and opens out thirty feet above into rock-face and nothingness for the delectation of those among the cult who find life a burden, or who are blessed with the adhesiveness that a fly would envy.

To the north is another climbing playground, the Pillar Rock, a great grey citadel that stands sentinel above the Ennerdale Valley and the little river Liza upon its way to Ennerdale Water in the west. Upon this the expert finds some of the best problems in the district.

But woe betide the party that comes late to its climb upon any of these redoubtable cliffs, and has it but half in hand when darkness shuts out the route. Ascent and decent are then alike a danger, and, given the addition of a slight ice-glaze, an impossibility. Nor can Christian sentiment be cultivated to any degree when spread-eagled upon a rock-face in company with the night and an icy blast.

These aged giants, now lowered to their modest 3,000 feet of altitude by the elements of forgotten time, where once fit rivals to the Alps, and long before the Alps were formed. The man with but a superficial geological knowledge has but to tramp their screes to find at once numberless traces in land-formation and polished rock of the great glaciers that once swept down from far greater heights when the world was a great deal younger than it is now.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower			
B Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1		7
Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	4	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	5	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	5	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	15
G Mahim and Worli	4	3	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	1	2	9
Total	27	21	145
Total plague deaths to date	133 035	297,2310	
Same date last year	33	33	133

SMALL-POX.
Attack. Death.
1 1

CHOLERA.
Attacks. Deaths.
3 3

In a resolution just issued the United Provinces Government declare that the experience of the use of both anti-venene and permanganate of potash for the treatment of snake-bite has been most satisfactory. The permanganate treatment can be employed by the most unskilful person, and it is most desirable that the means for applying this remedy should be as widely distributed as possible. Instructions for using it are being translated into the vernacular for distribution.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Muzio Clementi, on whose voluminous works Sir Frederick Bridge will deliver the Gresham Lecture this evening, was disliked by jealous Mozart as an Italian, but can almost be claimed as an Englishman. He was brought up from boyhood by Peter Beckford a nephew of the wealthy Alderman who befriended Wilkes, passed most of his long life in England, and is buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. Almost alone among great musicians, Clementi combined the æsthetic with the commercial temperament, and founded the famous firm which, after many vicissitudes, developed into Collard and Collard. In this respect he resembled his eponymous prototype Musaeus, who made his own musical instruments.

—

Apparently the Anglican Church considers that the multiplying of archdeacons will provide the best remedy in her present troubles, for a fresh archdeaconry has just been founded at Tonbridge, as recently at Lewisham. In the Crown Colony days a similar idea seized the Military Governor of the Cape, who demanded the stipends of a number of archdeacons from the Colonial representatives. One of them, being a Presbyterian, asked the nature of the duties for which public funds were to be furnished. 'Archidiaconal functions" transcended the General's theological research, but he would not avow his ignorance to a contemptible civilian; so he bellowed, "Archdeacons, sir! Pooh sir! Why, sir, there were archdeacons in the time of Abraham!" As Freeman dated Modern History from "the call of Abraham," perhaps the old soldier was correct.

—

The English company of fencers who did so well at the recent Olympic Games have been entertained by Lord Desborough in Paris, and the occasion has given rise to the expression of a hope that Englishmen may yet regain their old reputation for mastery in the art of fence. In the spacious Elizabethan days our prowess with the rapier was undoubted and the sport was pursued with so much zest that every gallant, like Mercutio in Romeo and Juliet, had its jargon always at his lips. This over-zealous affection for the rapier soon provoked considerable opposition, and one outspoken writer of the period banned it as a wicked, pernicious fashion while another lamented the exchange of the sword and buckler for the poking fight of the rapier and dagger. But the fashion persisted with us until duelling was made illegal early in the last century, since when the glory of the foils has passed into the keeping of France.

—

The threatened Bill in Parliament for the abolition of barmaids and the substitution thereof of young men as a counter-attraction where tipplers most do congregate suggests a question that has probably not yet arisen in the lay mind. It is this: Has anyone ever seen an old barmaid? Certainly not in London or in any other populous city. The dictum of too old at forty is strangely emphasized in the case of a body of men who are thought to exist for the public good. In the main these superannuated wage-earners will be found ekeing out a precarious livelihood as billiard-markers and coffee-room waiters. But there is another class of men whom the world never, never sees in any working capacity analogous to that of their old haunts. Extinct as the dodo is the aged grocer's assistant. What becomes of him after he has been ousted from his position at the Board of Trade for the crime of having outlived his commercial usefulness is a mystery which it would be instructive to solve.

—

Calculation by such methods must necessarily have been attended by inconvenience. A cloudy sky would defer the beginning of the month. But this was no worse than the lot endured by the Romans whose year varied in accordance with the wishes of the Pontiffs who had the making of the calendar. The year at one time comprised 355 days, but this necessitated some juggling to accommodate the lunar year to the solar. It was possible to buy time of the Pontiffs responsible for the intercalation. These latter to gratify friends to earn a reward, or to annoy their enemies lengthened or shortened the year at will. The period was shortened or lengthened so that a farmer of taxes might enjoy his emoluments for a less or greater period, as the case demanded. When Cæsar undertook his revision, he found that spring was summer and summer something else.

—

It is astonishing when you begin to look into the matter, writes a Fashion Correspondent, what money can be, and undoubtedly is, spend in the present day on the one accessory alone of the toilette designated neckwear. I particularly had my attention drawn to this the other day when going through Debenham and Freebody's and noticed seven different departments which offered specialities for the neck. First of all came the varieties of the motor scarf, the latest being the silkknitted variety. Then followed the chiffon in every possible shade, in plain sequined, embroidered, painted, Japanese, ruffled, etc., etc. Further on I met the stoles, in Luxeuil, in Tambour, in Limerick, and lastly, in Brussels, the latter being most exquisitely dainty, and the prices were equally dainty too. In another department were the cravattes and boas, made of ring-spotted net, edged with baby velvet ribbons in all colours and lengths. Again, the linen-embroidered collars, plastrons, and stocks were charming and infinitely numerous, and at the ribbon counter were all the latest novelties for the adornment of these collars in endless designs. And to crown all came the Japanese coque cravattes and boas, the ostrich and marabout feather boas, in every quality and price up to 30 guineas. Add all these trifles together, and I think you will find the neck fairly expensive to furnish with fashionable bagatelles.

—

The Jewish Sabbath does not end, Dr. Adler has been reminding us, until the appearance in the sky on the night of the Christian Saturday of two stars of the second magnitude. The Jews had ever the habit of looking to the heavens for their calendar. The month began with its feast of trumpets when the new moon was first observed in the sky. A reward awaited the first credible witness who bore to the Beth Din in Jerusalem tidings that the moon had risen. A Jew was even permitted to travel on the Sabbath so that no time might be lost in conveying to Jerusalem the news that the month had dawned. But before claiming his guerdon the witness must make it clear that he had seen the veritable moon—no reflection in water, or doubtful suggestion through clouds. Here, undoubtful, is the origin of the common superstition that it is unlucky to see the new moon through a window.

—

The correspondents of a contemporary seem to be justly exercised as to whether ladies clubs are the resort of the wicked, or just snug little havens where man is admitted if he is nice, and where the members are so well behaved that they could be framed and presented as good conduct prizes. Anyhow, the ladies club flourishes exceedingly, with occasional excursions into the bankruptcy court. At one institution, though, it is rumoured that no less than five members have resigned because, in a fit of economy, a rule was passed declaring that the best-scented soap should not leave the premises. And one angry lady complained bitterly that the scissors were chained to the looking glass. The club has had one good effect upon Woman which may, however be open to question. It has taught her to smoke a cigarette properly. When she first tried the weed her efforts were, to the male mind, alarming. She would use up half a box of matches, try to light the cigarette in the middle, and cough the company into a dread that galloping consumption had suddenly supervened. Now, however, she lights up with the abandon of a Malay and the grace of a Spaniard. And even if she doesn't enjoy it her facial contortions do not imbue the humane with a desire to fetch the doctor. The middle-aged matron, too, finds a use for the club and its telephone. A portly dame was heard the other day speaking through to her home : That you, Jane ? Yes—very well. No, I shan't be home to dinner, and don't cook the salmon for your master !

—

BEER

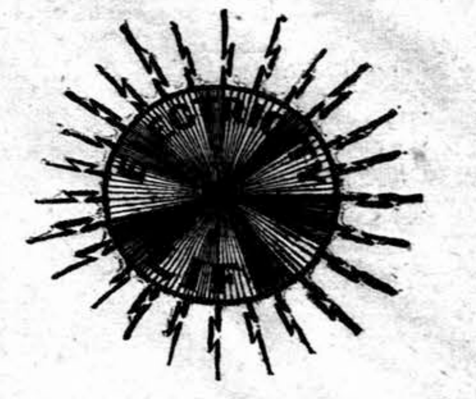
("As the years roll on we believe that beer will more and more come to be regarded not only as the national but as an indispensable beverage."—"Brewers Gazette.")

Time was when at the frugal meal
With which my day began
One beverage could make me feel—
And one alone—a man ;
'Twas that conjoined with Mocha's name—
Or something tasting much the same.

There was a day when afternoon
Had seemed an endless age
Had it not offered me a boon—
That priceless heritage
Which would so many millions cheer.
Did not the duty make it dear.

Those other days ! Their mem'ry lives,
But, gone beyond recall,
The present greater blessing gives
Than any of them all ;
For now at ev'ry meal appear
Profuse supplies of British beer,

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



THE FIRE OF LIFE.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR OTHERS CAN BE DONE FOR YOU !

You certainly feel that you are not the man you should be, that you lack life's principal element nerve-force. Then why not ask my advice ? Judge by what it has done for others :—

GYA :
12th September 1905.

Dr. A. T. SANDEN,

Dear Sir,

For the benefit of suffering humanity, I deem it my duty to give publicity to my experience with your wonderful appliance.

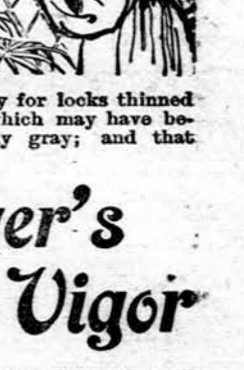
I suffered from Spermatorrhœa for about 4 or 5 years, tried all sorts of medicine, all of which failed to do me any good. I then got your Herculex, and by using it according to your directions, I am glad to say that I am now entirely cured. It has put new life into me, and the benefit it has done to my nervous system is simply marvellous. The belt has also cured me of my habitual constipation and put all other organs in proper working order. I strongly recommend it to everybody.

Thanking you for all the interest shown in my case.

I am, yours truly,
(Sd.) JUGESHWAR LALL,
Zamindar.

Do not procrastinate. The little ills of today become the big ones of to-morrow. All consultations are free. If you cannot call, my interesting works on Electrical treatment will be mailed you free on receipt of your name, and address.

CALL OR ADDRESS :
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.



Do not envy the beautiful hair of others, but possess it yourself. Some are born with beautiful hair, others acquire it, but none have it thrust upon them. Those who acquire it do so, for the most part, by the discovery that there is a remedy for locks thinned by disease, or which may have become prematurely gray; and that remedy is

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Have you lost your hair? It will restore it. Has your hair faded or turned gray? It will bring back the color and gloss of youth. In brief, there is no condition, short of absolute destruction of the roots, in which Ayer's Hair Vigor will not produce luxuriant hair.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure you get AYER'S Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

California Syrup of Figs

This gentle natural laxative permanently overcomes Habitual Constipation, Dispels Feverish Headaches, Speedily Cures Indigestion, Biliousness and all disorders arising from Sluggishness of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

Of all Chemists, in two sizes.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
32 Snow Hill, London, Eng.

ESTD. HILLS 1775.
TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.
R. & J. HILL, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, Limited,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.
Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.
Insist on having ROSE'S in the original embossed bottles, and not one of the many spurious imitations which are made either from cheap Lemon Juice, or are conspicuous by the absence of the pure juice of the Lime Fruit.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE appointment of a new Committee to consider the question of how best to give effect to the principles governing the organisation of the Auxiliary Forces into a Territorial Army is an event of great significance. We must conclude that Mr. Haldane and his Council have arrived at a conception of those principles, and that these will be expressed in the reference made to the Committee. In his famous speech he said that he rejected as unnecessary all the things that did not make for fighting efficiency, and this, we presume, will be a guiding principle. It implies nicely adapting the means to the end, with a proper margin for safety. Mr. Haldane has discovered that the Militiaman costs to-day £21 19s. 3d., as against £13 19s. in 1896-97; the Imperial Yeoman £21 5s. 4d., as against £11 9s.; and the Volunteer £7 1s. 11d., as against £5 2s. He has a great idea that we shall not require our Auxiliary Forces to be put into the field at once—that we shall have time to train and prepare—and accordingly asked whether in peace time it was necessary to go as far as we do even now with the Volunteers. His military advisers had assured him that it would be feasible to divide the training into two parts—one elementary, and the other intended to put the Volunteers on the footing of the Regulars, if the organisation were fully worked out and existed in skeleton in time of peace.

As to the Militia, like the Volunteers, they had no definite functions; but these children of the soil are much nearer akin to the Regulars than are the Volunteers. The Militiaman, said Mr. Haldane, is not compelled to go abroad—where it is the function of the Regular to fight—"but he always has done so willingly in support of the National Army in times of emergency, and I hope he will always do so in future." We do not know whether the Committee will be instructed to report on the advisability of making this obligation statutory. It is the Minister's ambitious idea that he may be able to reduce the size of our striking force—we hope he meant the supporting line of the striking force—by relying upon men who were paid only for a part of their time. "What is vital," he said, "is the courage necessary to drive such a conception through." Thus the organisation of the Territorial Army becomes the ruling factor in Mr. Haldane's schemes. If he can organise that upon a satisfactory basis he assumes that he may justifiably reduce the Regular Force. We hope he will take no step in the latter direction until at least he has had the report of the new Committee. Lord Esher is its chairman, and Lord Roberts, Lord Methuen, General Sir F. Stopford, and General Mackinnon are among its members, as well as such prominent officers of the Auxiliary Forces as the Duke of Bedford, Lord Chesham, Lord Bingham, Lord Lovat, and Sir Howard Vincent. Already the committee numbers 24, and other names may be added. It is representative, but we fear too large. What is required is decisive report, and not a series of recommendations traversed by minority reports on all important points.

It is deplorable, and we fear also ominous, that there should be so much delay in providing the new guns for the Fild Artillery. There are still rumours that it is the intention of the Government to enter upon the suicidal policy of cutting down this valuable arm of the forces, on the ground that the smaller the number of batteries the smaller will be the number of guns required, and the less will be the money expended. It is very difficult otherwise to account for the delay in producing a proper supply of guns, and it is known that the War Office has been inquiring into the respective cost of maintaining men in the various branches of the Service. They have found the Horse Artillery an expensive arm, each private soldier costing annually £34 7s 4d. at home, and £36 14s. in India. The field artilleryman costs £31 18s. 3d. at home, and £34 2s. 6d. in India, this being some £4 more than the cost of the infantryman. The garrison gunner costs a little more than the infantry, but not so much as the cavalryman, who costs £32 11s 4d. at home, and £32 5s. 5d. in India. The most expensive soldier is the Royal Engineer, who costs in England £77 2s. 7d. per annum. The fact that these inquiries have been made and that the result of them has been published, shows only too plainly the direction in which the authorities are looking for economics. There are good reasons why the special arms of the forces should cost more than the infantry of the Line, but that is no reason why any reductions should be contemplated, but rather the contrary. The statement is made that a certain sum has been laid down which the Army Estimates are not to exceed, and that this sum is to be worked down to progressively. If this be true, a most disastrous policy is being entered upon, which will imperil the country, and infallibly lead to greater expenditure later on. The House of Commons recently gave a sign of this tendeny, but we shall decline to believe that the Government will do anything so incredibly foolish until we know more about it. What is quite certain is that if reduction of the standing Army takes place it must not be in those branches of it which cannot within a short time be improvised, and it must be accompanied by the introduction of a system of cadre formations, and of a proper national reserve which will make rapid expansion of the forces possible. Upon no other condition can any reduction of the forces be admissible.

The report upon the promotion examination last November has just appeared, and, like all its predecessors, is an interesting document. It bears the signature of General Hutchinson, Director of Staff Duties, and contains the papers which were set. There is some improvement upon the previous report—which was very desirable—and, though it is slight, it marks a general advance. Of the captains examined, 260 in number, 231 have passed, while seven of these have obtained 80 per cent. of marks. The proportion of failures was 11·1 per cent., as compared with 13·3 per cent. at the May examination, 1905. The lieutenants examined were 393 in number, and those who succeeded numbered 312, while nine obtained 80 per cent. in May, and the proportion for captains and lieutenants together who failed was 16·8 per cent. as compared with 21·9 per cent. The percentages of failures in military engineering, tactics, and topography were 9·1; in military law, 4·7 in administration organisation, and equipment, 3·8; and in military history, 7·1. The average of marks gained was 63·6 per cent. of the whole, and the sixteen officers who obtained 80 per cent. of marks represented a percentage of 2·4.

It was again noticed that officers examined at foreign stations did much better than officers examined at home. This has generally been the case, but the difference in favour of foreign stations is this year more marked than usual and the circumstance deserves attention, for the reasons are not obvious. It would appear that officers at home possess some advantages not enjoyed by those abroad, but that these advantages are outweighed by others possessed by the latter. It may be that the work is more serious and subject to less distraction than in the case of officers at home, but it seems to us that this matter should be elucidated. The examiner in military engineering, tactics, and topography for captains stated that on the whole the papers written abroad were much better written and better expressed than those produced at home. A like report was presented upon the subject of military law, the papers from abroad being a decided improvement on those produced at home stations. The same was the case in the papers on administration, organisation, and equipment. The officers at foreign stations examined in military history showed by their answers that they had read more widely in preparation than the candidates at home stations. Not a few of them had evidently studied Sir John Moore's Diary and Napier, in addition to books specially prepared for examination purposes. General Hutchinson remarks that these results are instructive, and should afford encouragement to commanding officers and others in carrying out paragraph 676, King's Regulations—that which makes commanding officers, assisted by their seconds in command, responsible that their officers are thoroughly trained in professional duties and prepared for promotion.

From a few words dropped in the discussion in the House of Commons, it is evident that the views of Members as to our present Naval strength are very diverse and contradictory. Captain Hervey said that the present building programme would only put on an equality with next two great naval Powers. Mr. Vivian, the Member for Birkenhead, said that our present naval strength exceeded that of any three naval Powers. Mr. Bellairs argued that as thirteen battleships and forty-five cruisers had been recently put aside as obsolete, and only six battleships and ten cruisers were taking their place, a considerable reduction in armament must have resulted, yet at the same time, far from following our example, France had recently laid down six battleships, and Germany proposed to complete two every year. Finally, Sir Edward Grey, speaking no doubt with the concurrence of the Government naval advisers, expressed the belief that "there never has been a time when the relative and comparative supremacy of the British Navy was greater than it is at the present moment," and that "at the present moment it is at least as sure as it ever has been in our history."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

LIPTON'S TEAS

THE BEST THE CHEAPEST

in GREATER DEMAND every DAY,
have the
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD,
obtainable everywhere or from

D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
D. H. HEERAJEE, A. Crawford Market.

Try PEEK-FREAN'S "RENOWN"
SWEET CRISP BISCUITS
Of Fancy Shape and Delicious Nutty Flavour.
PEEK, FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

MOIR'S
SAUSAGES—OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE AND BOLOGNA.
SOUPS—IN TINS AND SQUARES.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
BOMBAY,
KARACHI,
CALCUTTA.
MANAGING AGENTS:
SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS.

THE NEW METHOD OF CURING DISEASE WITH ELECTRICITY.

OLD STYLE methods of treatment for the cure of weakness and disease are being superseded by Electricity. Wonderful discoveries have been made of its use as applied to the human body. Its great power is directed throughout the entire system, and where its vitalizing influence is felt, the further progress of disease is made impossible. Any intelligent person can acquire this knowledge sufficient to master disease. Good health demands that every one should know its value, then avert the fatal results and ruinous costs of disease. If you would like to feel as vigorous as you were before you wasted your strength, to enjoy life again, to get up in the morning refreshed by sleep, and not more tired than when you lied down to sleep. To have no weakness in the back, or "come and go" pains, no indigestion or constipation; to know that your strength is not slipping away; to once more have bright eyes and a healthy colour, and to be confident that what other men do is not impossible for you, then

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY

is the grandest invention of the age for you. It is the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system through which its vitalizing strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened through dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the vital organs.

No weak man, no sickly or delicate woman, will ever regret a fair trial of Cook's Electric Body Battery, it is nature's restorer of vitality. It will cure Rheumatism, Debility, Weak Stomach, Kidney, Liver troubles, Lame Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, and all weakness in men and woman.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK! FREE TEST!

Don't fail to send for my beautiful illustrated book. It gives pictures showing just how my Battery is worn to cure the many ailments which make weak men's life miserable: Free advice or consultation and a free test will gladly be given to sufferers who are able to call on my physician at my Office. If you cannot call send for the Book. Don't delay, but write for the book to-day. It is sent post free.

Office hours 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

C. G. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. G. COOK.
28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola"
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAILOR Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd. Bombay.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) SARSAPARILLA HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS
ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
MOST REFRESHING.
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
Far Superior to the German Kinds.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
A FULL, COMPLETE MILK FOOD.
CONTAINS TWO OR THREE TIMES MORE NOURISHMENT THAN ANY OTHER PREPARATION.
GOOD FOOD, and nothing but Good Food.
Malted Milk is the Best and Most Natural Diet for Infants, Children, Invalids and the Aged.
IT IS a protection against the many dangers of ordinary milk.
IT IS invaluable for business men and brain workers.
IT IS excellent for athletes and people in training.
IT IS a safe diet for those who suffer from Rheumatism.
IT IS the best food in gastric complaints, and is a boon in all cases of lowness of tone.
ABSOLUTELY UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
AGREES WITH THE MOST DELICATE.
CLEAN, COMPACT AND PORTABLE.
Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah & Ceylon; and Horlick's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

The British Medical Journal says: "Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."
BENGER'S Food for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
BENGER'S FOOD with milk forms a dainty, delicious, and most easily digested cream. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.
Benger's Food is sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'
A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.
'It is not too much to say that the merits of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' have been published, tested, and approved, literally from Pole to Pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.'—European Mail.
CAUTION.—See Capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
THE ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.
193 pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated.
240,000 copies issued.
ANIMALS
A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E.F.A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS, such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. Price 1s., post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2s., 2s. 6d. sizes.
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.
The Dogs-Birds section, 54 pages only, may be had apart from the complete book of 193 pages, and this section alone (54 pages) is free and post free. A size at 7d. is now on sale for owners of Dogs and Birds requiring to use a small quantity only of
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENG.

ELLIMAN'S ELIMINATES PAIN!
Eliminating trials reduce the number of really safe and useful massage lubricants to one,
ELLIMAN'S.
For the relief of Aches and Pains as Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before broken, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc.
MASSAGE with ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION is known to give best results. TO MASSAGE IN AN EFFICIENT WAY can easily be learned by obtaining a copy of the
ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK (RUBBING EASES PAIN HANDBOOK)
256 pages, Illustrated, Cloth Board Covers.
"Full of those items of First Aid Knowledge, both surgical and medical, which are indispensable to the Household."—London Daily Express.
Four ways of obtaining the Elliman R.E.P. Book:—
1. Order of Elliman, Sons & Co., 1s. post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted); 2. Upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to cartons containing 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENG.

Stephens'

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

SWAN

Registered Trade Mark
No. 600.
GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.
None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

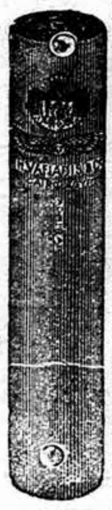
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

THE MOST CELEBRATED.

AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.



ARE THE BEST

EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

Price] Per 100 Rs. 4-8.

Price per 100 Rs. 4.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East,

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

PRESERVES, NOURISHES, ENRICHES THE HAIR.
CURES SCURF, DANDRIFF AND BALDNESS.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HAIR.

GOLDEN COLOUR FOR FAIR OR GREY HAIR.

BOTTLES 3/6, 7/-, 10/6 OF CHEMISTS, STORES AND

ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.,

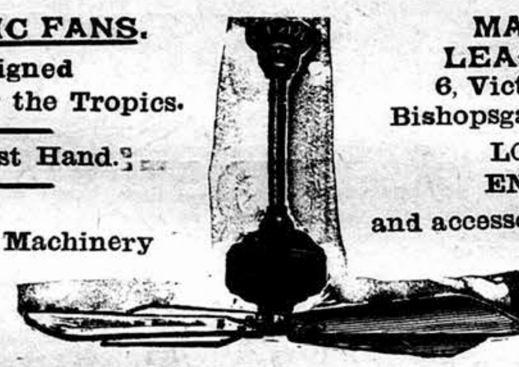
PHOTO DEALERS,
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC FANS.

Specially Designed for the Tropics.

Buy First Hand.

Catalogues of Electrical Machinery



MARPLES, LEACH & CO.,
6, Victoria Avenue,
Bishopsgate St., Without,
LONDON, E.C.,
ENGLAND.

and accessories on application.

IN CEREBRAL DISORDERS

USE OUR WORLD-FAMED

KESHRANJAN OIL

THE BEST HAIR TONIC.

IT CURES BALDNESS; SOOTHES THE BRAIN; REMOVES DANDRUFF PRESERVES, BEAUTIFIES AND RESTORES HAIR.

Millions of India's best people use our World-Renowned Keshranjan Oil.

Price per Phial, Re. 1; Packing and postage, As. 5.
Price per 3 Phials, Rs. 2-8; Packing and postage, As. 11.

STOP! ONE MINUTE PLEASE!

Before you go to your family doctor for treatment of that secret malady from which you are suffering, read these lines carefully and form your judgment. You will be saved from a good deal of unnecessary expense and trouble if you use in time our PRAMEHABINDU, the much admired and most effectual remedy for diseases of indiscretion. This is less costly as well as a rapid curative of that shameful malady from which you are suffering.

Price per Phial... ... Rs. 1-8 | Packing and postage... ... As. 7.

DO YOU ENJOY FOOD?

Can I ask you this pertinent question? Do you go to your table with a really healthy appetite! Do you leave the table with a feeling that your food is properly digesting and thoroughly nourishing your body? You will unhesitatingly answer "No." Why do you not extricate yourself from this difficult position by using our AGNIDIPAK, an infallible remedy for Indigestion, Bad Liver, and Dyspepsia.

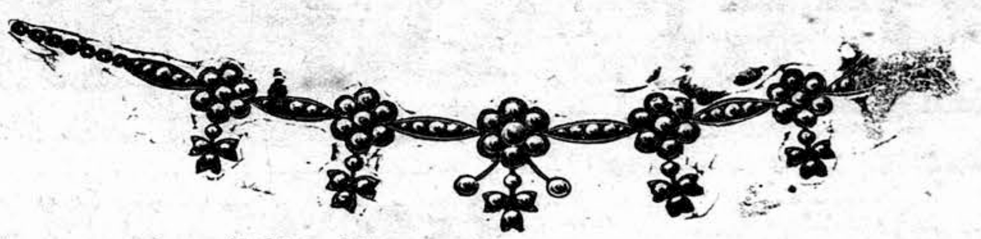
Price per Phial ... ... Re. 1 | Packing and Postage ... ... As. 5.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER, 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

JEWELLERY UP TO DATE.

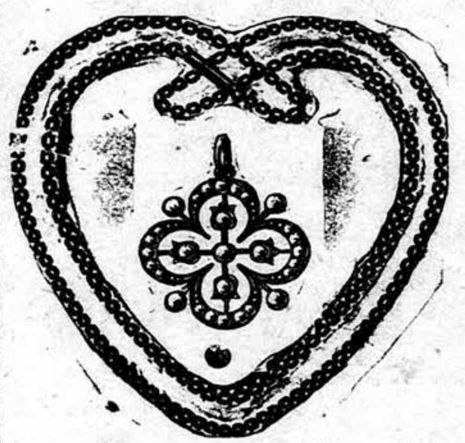
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.

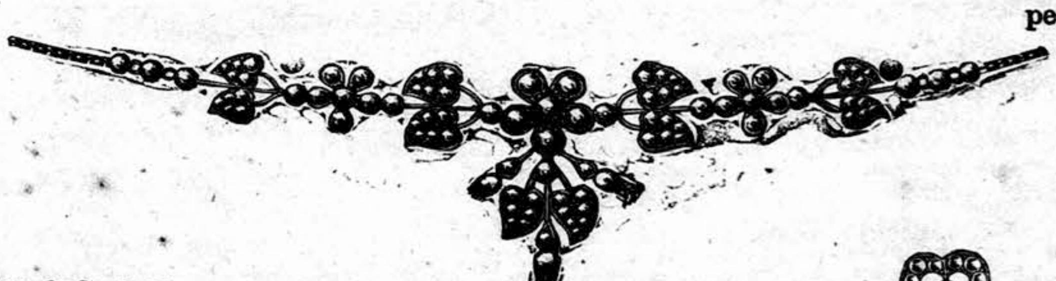
Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.


Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175

Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.


Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.


Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

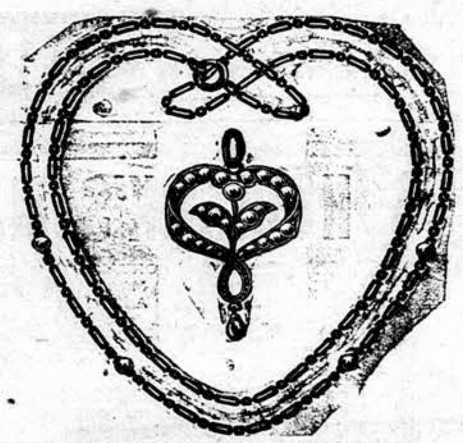
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

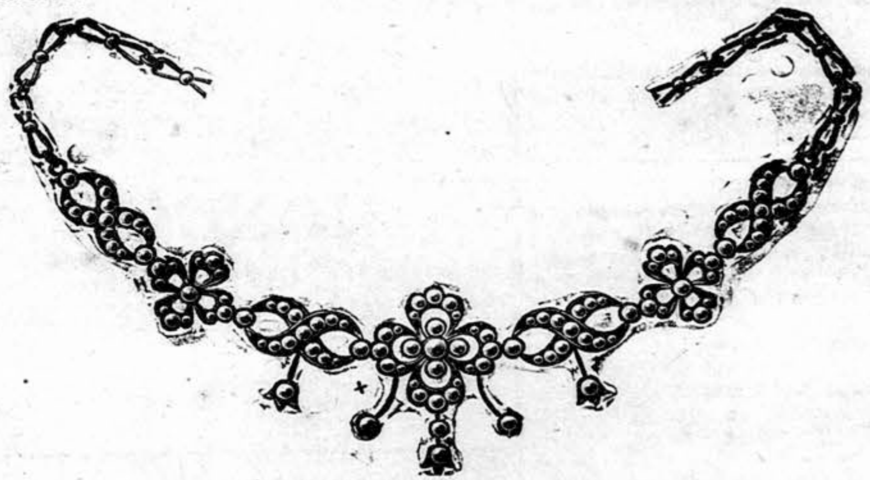
Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135


Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.


Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POON

Pears' Soap

beautifies the complexion, keeps the hands white and imparts a constant bloom of freshness to the skin. As it is the best and lasts longest it is the cheapest.

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S

Phosphoglycerate

OF LIME

The modern restoration of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

SAML. BOOTH & Co.,

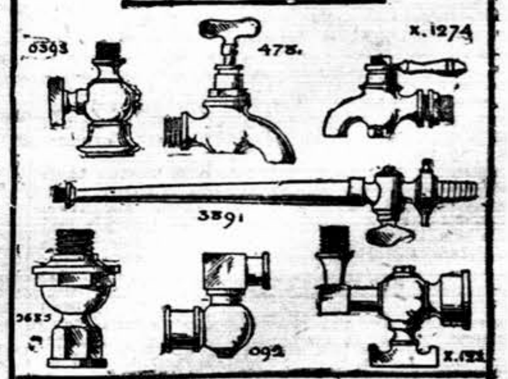
CHEAPSIDE WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF

GAS & WATER FITTINGS.

CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.



ORDERS EXECUTED THROUGH MERCHANTS ONLY

S. & H. HARRIS'

HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

SADDLE PASTE & SOAP.

BLACK DYE.

JET BLACK OIL.

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric and other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED

SACCHARIN

550 times sweeter than SUGAR, and every article connected with Ærated waters factory; also machiner with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 128, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. E.; Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E.C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 66, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.—Paris Messrs GALIGNANI & Co.; Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.